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The War Program

ARMY AIR FORCES BOARD

THE AAF Board, directly responsible to General of the Army H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the AAF, is the organization through which he develops tactics, techniques and doctrines, and determines all military requirements for the AAF. The study of test figures by the Board is a prelude to determining on production or abandonment of every new piece of equipment.

The membership of the Board is small—four generals, and a lieutenant colonel who serves as recorder and is a non-voting member. President of the Board is Brig. Gen. A. C. Strickland and the recorder is Lt. Col. Gustav A. Neuberg, who also serves as administrative officer. Maj. Gen. Edwin J. House, commanding general of the AAF Tactical Center, Orlando, Fla., and Brig. Gen. Grandison Gardiner, commanding general of Eglin Field, Fla., are members of the Board by virtue of their positions as commanders of the two installations at which the majority of its experiments are conducted. Another ex-officio member is Maj. Gen. H. A. Craig, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements.

Located at the AAF Tactical Center, the board has an officer staff of about 80 men who can back up their judgment with personal experience. To accomplish its work the Board has an operating staff of about 200 and is authorized to draw on personnel and facilities of all AAF installations.

The more than 1,750 projects which the Board has worked on since it was organized in its present form in 1942 include everything from the creation of effective bomber formations to the testing of a new pair of goggles.

An example of the Board's work, and one of the outstanding accomplishments of its Tactics Division, was the development of better flying formations for the 8th Air Force. In the summer of 1943 the Nazis were taking such a heavy toll of our bombers over Germany that the commanding general of the 8th Air Force put the problem up to General Arnold, who passed it on to the AAF Board.

The staff set to work immediately on the problem of providing better protection over heavily fortified areas without loosening our formations too much. The demonstration air force of the Tactical Center went through the maneuvers against simulated opposition and under conditions which duplicated as closely as possible the ones which prevailed in the actual combat area. For three months the Board and the Tactical Center's fliers worked out the problem of protecting our planes against flak, fighter bombers, fighter rockets, and intruder tactics. In less than three months the problem was solved and the new tactics were adopted not only by the British-based force but by all overseas Air Forces. What had been developed in the aerial laboratory was highly successful in combat and the overseas forces lavishly praised the solution.

Other phases of the work handled by
(Please turn to Page 875)



Pictured are the nine lieutenant generals of the Army of the United States nominated to the Senate this week for temporary promotion to full general. Upper row, left to right, are: Joseph T. McNarney, Omar N. Bradley, Carl Spaatz and George C. Kenney. Lower row, left to right, are: Mark W. Clark, Walter Krueger, Brehon Somervell and Jacob L. Devers. To the left is Thomas T. Handy.

Pacific Fleet Service Force

Vice Adm. William Ward Smith, USN, has assumed command of the Service Force, United States Pacific Fleet, relieving Vice Adm. William L. Calhoun, USN, who saw this auxiliary fleet grow ten-fold in the little more than four years he commanded it.

The Pacific Fleet Service Force comprises approximately 700 ships with a total tonnage in excess of 4,000,000. These ships include fuel, provision and stores ships, ammunition, salvage, repair and hospital ships, transports, patrol craft and sub-chasers. Under Vice Admiral Smith's command also come the planning for and supply of advance bases and the administration of Navy Construction Battalions (Seabees) in the forward areas.

Vice Admiral Smith, recently promoted from the rank of Rear Admiral, was Director of Naval Transportation Service in the office of the Chief of Naval Operations prior to assuming his new command.

This is his second Pacific assignment in this war. He was Chief of Staff to Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, USN, until shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec. 1941. He was then promoted to Rear Admiral and placed in command of a cruiser task group that participated in the battles of Coral Sea and Midway. For his outstanding service in these engagements he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

He later was assigned to a task force command and his ships were the first
(Please turn to Page 888)

Advance Navy Nurses

In the first en masse promotion of its kind, the President on 1 March approved the temporary promotion to next higher ranks, to rank from 1 March, of ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade) of the Navy Nurse Corps.

Promoted to lieutenant (junior grade) were ensigns of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve who have served on continuous active duty as ensigns since 1 Dec. 1943, or earlier.

Promoted to lieutenant were lieutenants (junior grade) of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve who reported for continuous active duty as ensigns on 31 August 1942, or earlier.

Promotions may be withheld by local commanders for cause, and promotions will be withheld in the case of nurses with retiring board proceedings pending or who are to be reexamined physically as a result of medical survey.

Flag Rank for Capt. Macauley

The Senate this week passed legislation, S. 646, which would promote Capt. Edward Macauley, USN-Ret., to the rank of rear admiral on the retired list. Captain Macauley is at present a member of the Maritime Commission and is Deputy War Shipping Administrator. The promotion, "fully warranted by his outstanding services," according to the Navy Department, is intended to give him additional prestige and assistance for the discharge of his duties.

BUY WAR BONDS

Study Post-War Plans
For Army Components

Additional details on the plans of the War Department for its post-war Regular Army came to light this week, in large part as a result of the War Department's request for authority to reopen enlistments in the Regular Establishment.

That the department does not plan to increase either its commissioned or enlisted force to any great degree, if a peace-time draft is adopted, is becoming increasingly evident.

A proposal by Representative Andrews, N. Y., ranking Republican on the House Military Affairs Committee, that the ceiling on the number of Regular officers be increased now and appointments be offered to qualified officers of Reserve components was met by the statement of Lt. Col. Roscoe Cross, of the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Personnel, that the problem of post-war commissioned personnel is now under consideration.

Moderate Increase Planned

Proposing an increase from the present limit of 16,000 officers to 25,000 officers, Mr. Andrews declared: "We know we're going to have a larger Army after the war so we ought at this time to increase the number of officers."

However, the increase in both officers and enlisted men will be moderate, War Department officials declare, if a peace-time draft is instituted. War Department planners are proceeding under the injunction of the Chief of Staff to plan for a Regular Establishment of moderate size, implemented by trained reserves. Reserve officers on extended active duty would help train the draftees.

Subsequently, Brig. Gen. John MacAuley Palmer, special adviser to the General Staff, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that a Regular Army of 200,000 to 300,000 exclusive of trainees, a National Guard of like size, and an Organized Reserve of 400,000 to 600,000 were envisioned.

Pre-war limit on Regular Army enlisted strength was 280,000, but until the intensive recruiting drives which preceded enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, actual strength was only a little more than 200,000. The emergency period recruitment brought enlisted strength to over half a million.

Army of About 350,000

The regular army of 200,000 to 300,000 mentioned by General Palmer would be less than actual pre-emergency strength, and probably is too low an estimate, in the opinion of other War Department officials who point out that the Regulars, in addition to manning outposts would have the job of training the one-year draftees. These officials estimate a strength of slightly less than 350,000.

Under the peace-draft system trainees would not serve overseas, but would be urged to accept Regular Army or National Guard enlistments after completing their year of training.

This step was advocated in a statement this week by Representative Andrews, who said that if the National Guard and Naval Militia could draw upon trained
(Please turn to Page 888)

American Weapons

Philadelphia Bulletin—"The way German armor was mauled in Africa and France led the Nazis to devise something with more power, but our own ordnance experts have not been asleep."

Salt Lake Telegram—"Are our American war weapons inferior to those of the Germans? Recently there have been some negative answers to the question which make one wonder about past American boasts concerning the superiority of our weapons. If there is any failure to keep pace with the Germans, our military leaders should acknowledge it and not cover up."

Washington Post—"Several questions immediately arise here: Why, if the new tank is everything that is claimed for it, was it not supplied to our armored divisions in time for the great assault last Autumn

against the Siegfried Line which was interrupted by Marshal von Rundstedt? Why were they not provided for the recent drive to the Rhine?*** Is the General Pershing going to be the Liberty Motor of this war—enough, perhaps, but nevertheless too late?"

Philadelphia Inquirer—"Surely this nation, with its vast resources, should be able to turn out the most powerful tanks in the world."

San Francisco Chronicle—"It might be added that too much hokey has been printed in the United States about all our weapons being better than anything else in the world. It is nonsense, if for no other reason than that the Germans are unsurpassed technicians."

Chicago Daily News—"We may have our quarrels with stupid censorship, but certainly we must all

agree that if there is anything about which a rigid censorship should be imposed, it would be in regard to a secret weapon. But how about when the weapon is no longer secret?"

Kansas City Times—"Reports continue to come from correspondents on the Western Front on the inadequacy of American tanks, tank destroyers and antitank guns in comparison with the German equipment. These reports have twice been officially denied from high authorities in Paris. These denials are not entirely convincing."

Youngstown Vindicator—"The Army has developed a better tank, a new weapon devised by the Navy is in use. Such advances are long overdue. In the development of new weapons the Germans have outdone us. Why should America not have beaten the Germans to it, instead of catching up after the damage has been done?"

General Arnold's Report

(Following is the final portion of the text of the report of General H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces, the first sections of which were printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL issues of 3 and 10 March.)

Mobile Weather Stations

It is perhaps not generally known that mobile weather stations mounted on jeeps and trucks are now operating in Italy, France, and in the Pacific. These units go ashore with the first troops, since their operations are vital to tactical air operations, bombardment, and the like. One of the first mobile units landed at Salerno, when the going was rough, and was in operation soon enough to send back information for the timing of air operations from North Africa in support of this landing. These outfits supply information to the ground and naval forces as well.

In the Southwest Pacific the weather men go in, carrying their equipment on their backs, if necessary, through the jungles. Weather and communications men usually work together as a team. Each new landing strip we put down must have a weather station in operation at once to make missions effective. There are some problems in the Pacific which do not exist in Europe, such as large areas where no stations exist, great distances, longer missions which require longer forecasts, and the like. Weather stations in the Pacific are operating in jungles, on mountain tops of the Himalayas, and the plateau of central China. The weather men may enable an outfit to make 11 missions on the gas for 10, by using tailwinds. This can be of great importance to an outfit flying on the China side of the Hump.

New Forecast Techniques

These strides in weather forecasting on a global scale have been made possible by the use of electronics. Two of its principal applications are:

1. The utilization of high frequency radio in storm detection. This has resulted in the detection of storm types containing turbulence which is apt to be dangerous to airplanes in flight, or productive of hailstorms. These storms are picked up within the range of the equipment.

2. The determination of upper air winds by the reflecting principle. By utilizing a gas-filled balloon to carry a suitable reflector aloft, the direction and movement of upper air winds can be determined by tracking with ground equipment the reflector as it moves with the wind layers aloft. This principle enables the determination of upper winds under conditions which prevent the utilization of the visual methods heretofore used.

As an illustration of the mounting uses of its various information, the Weather Division recently demonstrated that the winds, density, and temperature of the atmosphere could be forecast to a sufficient degree of certainty for short periods of time so as to give greater accuracy in ground force artillery firing than that obtained by using the standard artillery ballistic tables. This test was carried out at Pine Camp, New York, with an officer from the Weather Division preparing the forecasts. This officer is now stationed in the European theater and is issuing daily forecasts for use in artillery firing.

Rockets Used by Aircraft

A number of new weapons have been developed during the past year. Following is a description of some of them.

Airborne rockets were first used in the Army Air Forces by the Fourteenth Air Force in China during March. These 4½-inch rockets were fired from tubes mounted on fighter planes. Targets were Japanese supply dumps, hangars, parked aircraft, bridges, and river boats and other transports. In July the Ninth Air Force first used in combat the new 5-inch HVAR rockets, with zero rail installations, developed by the National Defense Research Committee for the Navy. Employed against locomotives, tanks, armored cars, gun emplacements, and concrete defenses from P-47's, these rockets proved extremely

effective. In the Mediterranean theater P-47's firing 4½-inch rockets from tubes at point-blank range have been used for ground-air operations. They have also been successful on targets of opportunity. The Tenth Air Force has recently reported from Burma that 12 launcher tubes have been mounted on B-25's and that these aircraft have been very effective against ground targets. At the present time the Army Air Forces are cooperating with the Office of the Chief of Ordnance in the development and adaptation of still more powerful rockets for use by aircraft. Far more extensive use of existing types of rockets is also anticipated during 1945.

Frangible Bullets

Not all of our weapons end up in actual combat. Recently our engineers were asked to design a bullet which could be fired at our own men. What was wanted was ammunition, which, in training, could be fired at a lightly armored plane without injuring the crew. In use, the ship would fly evasively while attacking fighters would fire these "safe" bullets at it. It took time to evolve and produce a plastic .30 caliber bullet which was frangible—that is, would break up upon contact with the target without penetrating it and which could be used on armor as light as a one-eighth-inch dural plate. It is now in the final development stage and will very shortly be incorporated into our entire flexible gunnery program. The aerial gunners who are already using frangible bullets are learning to shoot far more accurately.

Robot Bombs

We do not in any way underestimate the importance of the V-1 robot bomb developed by the Germans. Shortly after they began to land in England we collected fairly undamaged parts from duds and sent them to Air Technical Service Command headquarters at Wright Field where the robot was completely reconstructed. We have ordered large quantities of these bombs for test firing. Modified and improved models will soon be available for possible use—this time by the Allies.

Compacs

Based on experience gained in the invasion of Sicily and Italy, special aircraft supply compacs were worked out for the invasion of France. Each compac supplied a complete air-drome for 30 days, and was loaded into special trucks. These trucks went across with the invasion and rolled up to the air-drome where the drivers simply lifted the lids on the various boxes and went into business. Each airfield, therefore, had its own mobile warehouses. As the combat group moved forward across France, the trucks simply folded their canvas at night and drove on to set up business next morning on the new advanced air-drome.

For the invasion of small islands in the Central and Southwest Pacific, 1 and 10-day repair packups were designed and prepacked for various types of airplanes. It will be remembered that our Air Forces began landing on one end of many airfields while fighting was still going on at the other. The logistics of taking in large quantities of supplies, as well as troops and equipment by boat, made it imperative that the first landings take an absolute minimum of airplane-repair supplies. The 1-day pack-up was put ashore at the first practical moment. As soon as the airfield was secured, the 10-day pack-ups went in. The 10-day pack-up was usually sufficient to keep the airplanes assigned to that strip flying until all resistance on the island ceased and the regular stores could be brought in.

Runway Surfacing

Steel pierced-plank has continued to perform outstandingly in all theaters of operation. Production of this type of runway surfacing totals 662,000,000 square feet to date, a quantity sufficient to surface a 4-lane motor highway from New York to San Francisco. During 1944, 589,000,000 square feet have been shipped overseas. This quantity would be sufficient to surface 785 runways 150 by 5,000 feet in size.

In anticipation of airborne operations, aluminum pierced-plank has been developed under the direction of the Air Engineer dur-

ing the past year, the first overseas shipment being in September. Requirements from the theaters for aluminum mat, for this year and next, already total 18,000,000 square feet or enough to surface ten B-29 runways. The 45,000,000 pounds of aluminum needed for these mats is equal to one-seventh of the entire United States production of aluminum in 1939. The aluminum-pierced plank was developed to permit transportation by air to advance airfield sites. Due to the lighter-weight, an aluminum mat can be laid in approximately one-half the time required for steel. Results of tests indicate that the aluminum mat is comparable to the standard steel mat, if not superior.

Testing of Materiel

Experience in all branches of the military service has demonstrated many times that only when there exists an agency to represent the using organizations will there be adequate, realistic testing of materiel. The highly specialized qualities of aircraft make such an agency doubly important; we must assume as a matter of course that the proper use of developments comes from the closest of coordination between AAF men in the field and AAF men in research. Thus for some years there has been established in northwest Florida the Proving Ground Command, whose functions have proved of aid to our fighting wings.

The work of this command is indicated in this example: A very complete series of tests has been conducted on the B-29 Superfortress. From a technical point of view, all of these B-29 tests are of interest, but from the point of view of practical effect on the war effort, it is believed the most important are those relating to the investigation of the radius of action of this powerful weapon under combat conditions.

Prior to any operation of B-29 airplanes against the Japanese, A-3 of the Twentieth Air Force surveyed the targets that were believed to be in range of the available bases in China. Insufficient range data on the B-29 made it difficult to determine which targets could be attacked, since most of the targets were in Japan proper. The requirements for these missions were brought to the Proving Ground Command. All factors were considered and simulated combat missions were scheduled.

As nearly as possible, these flights were flown in the United States in the same manner as they would be later in China. Terrain over the route to and from the target was considered; during the flights, the gunners were alerted and constantly practiced tracking with the central fire-control system; in the target area, ammunition was fired to simulate defense against attack by fighters; and at the simulated-target area, the bomb load was dropped and retirement made at high speed, using evasive tactics. A number of these flights were made and the data secured was sent directly to the theater of operations. Recommendations for airplane changes were made as the flights progressed and were incorporated into planes then in production.

The data available on high gross weight operation at the time was also limited. After operation of the airplane at gross weights beginning at 100,000 pounds, a recommendation was ultimately made to limit the gross weight at take-off to 135,000 pounds for operational flying—a figure far above the original design gross weight. Data resulting from these tests concerning minimum air-drome requirements was relayed to the construction agencies in the theater. After it was conclusively proved that one airplane could complete a given flight, the same flight was attempted with a formation of three airplanes. By application of experience gained on previous single aircraft flights, this procedure proved successful. Here again, greatly needed information was given to the combat theater, and Proving Ground Command's data on formation flying characteristics and fuel consumption was used on the first daylight mission to Japan.

Further Development of the ATC

Our Air Transport Command has pioneered in intercontinental transportation, and the aid of the commercial airlines in this work, par-

ticularly in its earlier phases, has been acknowledged with appreciation many times. There is no substitute for the day-to-day experience and operational "know-how" which is gained by large-scale operations.

It can now be stated that the Air Transport Command has delivered a total of 40,000 planes overseas up to 1 January 1945. In 1942 it was flying 4,500,000 miles a month in ferrying operations, by 1943 the rate was 12,500,000 a month, and in 1944 through November it was 21,872,000 miles a month. ATC flew 28,000,000 miles a month in transport operations in 1944, or 340,000,000 miles for the year. Totalling ferrying and transport operations, the ATC flies about 51,000,000 miles a month, or approximately 70 times around the world at the equator each 24 hours.

In 1944 some 500,000 tons of high priority passengers, cargo, and mail were carried by ATC and most of the 1,200,000 passengers flew over foreign routes. Some 80,000,000 pounds of mail, or more than 3,500,000,000 letters were included in this total. The ATC network of routes now totals 161,000 miles of which 118,900 is beyond the continental United States. A plane is crossing the Atlantic every 13 minutes, carrying whole blood for the wounded, along with vital personnel and cargo, and bringing back casualties. In 1944 the ATC carried an estimated 130,000 patients, from the Ground, Service, Air Forces, Navy, and Allies.

Thousands of pounds of military cargo are flown by ATC over the Hump from India to China each month. During one 24-hour period some 2,500,000 pounds of freight were flown, or one flight every 2½ minutes. From foreign countries the planes have brought back vital war materials for domestic production such as tungsten for armor, shells, and filaments; mercury for detonators; tin; industrial diamonds; mica, and many other cargoes.

The above are regular cargoes. Here are some emergency ones:

In January 1944 the Navy required additional engine parts on short notice for landing craft in the Pacific. Within 24 hours the ATC flew 5 tons of the parts to Hawaii. In May 1944 the ATC diverted 11 planes to carry an emergency cargo of 55,000 pounds of mine-cutting equipment to the United Kingdom for use on D-Day. In June 1944 the WPB said there was only enough of a certain critical material on hand to keep radio-radar production going for 2 weeks. The ATC diverted three C-46's from the Central African Division to lift 23,000 pounds of the material in India, and the first lots reached Miami 4 days later. As fast as they could be manufactured at Edgewood Arsenal, Air Transport Command rushed mortar propellant charges to Paris to help check the German break-through in December-January. Seventy thousand pounds of this vital cargo was delivered in the European theater 2 days after it left the factory.

Civilians in the AAF

The AAF is greatly indebted to its 422,000 civilians, who have made many contributions to the war effort. In the past 15 months, 43,830 suggestions to save time, labor, and material were submitted by AAF personnel, mostly by its civilians. More than 10 per cent were adopted, with \$170,000 paid for them. It is estimated that they have resulted in annual monetary savings of \$12,000,000.

Sixty-eight AAF civilians have been awarded the emblem of Meritorious Civilian Service and 21 the emblem for Exceptional Civilian Service. One civilian technician invented and licensed the sliding bomb bay doors with which B-24 Liberators and Navy PB4Y's are equipped. Two other civilians working as a team invented a propeller straightening machine with which more than 25,000 propellers have been repaired in all theaters of war at an estimated saving to the AAF of \$1,800,000. While these contributions are perhaps more dramatic than the daily performance of the average AAF civilian, they typify the earnest effort of all AAF civilian employees.

At this point, it might be added that the excellent records of civilian employees in the aircraft factories are so well recorded in the newspapers that they require no further com-

(Please turn to Page 880)

Amphibious Training Command

The Atlantic Fleet's Amphibious Training Command observed its third anniversary on 16 March 1945. The vast fleet of LSTs, LSMs, LCIs, and smaller landing craft that has gone through this command has a record of 35 major invasions behind it, playing a major role in every amphibious operation of this war.

A fleet of 60,000 craft manned by 400,000 officers and men is the record of the command, which, when it began three years ago, had one ship, no textbooks and only eight members of the newly formed staff under Rear Adm. Roland M. Brainard, USN.

Eight months after the training course was under way in borrowed space at the Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., the Allies invaded North Africa. Landing craft was manned by crews trained by the Amphibious Training Command. It was the beginning of amphibious assaults.

With new types of landing craft and from experience gained in the operation of them, new bases were established. From the initial base at Solomons, Md., where men were trained in attack boat operation, grew the other vast shore establishments. Little Creek, Va., became the training site for men to man the Landing Craft Tanks. Port Pierce, Fla., was given the task of all small boat training and Solomons added training of Landing Craft Infantry to its course. Training crews of Landing Ships Medium became a task for Little Creek. Camp Bradford, Va., also was organized for the whale-mouthed LSTs and other smaller bases such as Panama City, Fla.; Galveston, Tex., and Ocracoke, N. C., were established for shakedown activities.

Today the training command reaches up and down the eastern seaboard and along the gulf coast, inland to the quiet stretches of lakes and rivers where ships are building and westward into Pacific coast shipyards.

Specifically, it is up to these Navy landing craft and ships to deliver the battle cargoes in accordance with the blueprint for victory. The real problem of supply at the beachhead itself is getting heavy cargo and vehicles to the Army ashore. Landing Ship Tanks, carrying their full load of tanks and trucks, can unload directly on the beach, but heavily laden merchant ships and cargo transports are dependent upon the smaller ships to get their cargo on the beach. Thus the ramped, flat-bottomed landing craft are the final link in supplying soldiers with their fighting gear.

In addition to the job of training, logistics and supply, the Amphibious Training Command must also repair, refit and return to service damaged or out-moded craft. Administrative direction is given the repair of the craft at the Navy yards in New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Norfolk, Va., and Charleston, S. C., by the command.

Typical of the "Amphibs" is LST 312 which made numerous round trips to the Normandy beachhead and then, moored at a dock in England, was struck by a robot bomb. The ship was partially repaired in England and returned to the Amphibious Training Command under its own power. Once in home waters it was inspected and repaired. It will now rejoin its sister ships for action.

Capt. Hoover Takes Command

Capt. G. C. Hoover, USN, took command of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J., 15 March, relieving Capt. B. H. Green, USN-Ret. Capt. Green, who has been commanding officer at the depot since 1941, will be retired to inactive duty.

The new commanding officer has most recently been on duty in the Bureau of Ordnance in Washington.

Jobs in Naval Establishments

The Navy has taken steps to assure discharged war veterans of opportunities as civilian employees in Naval establishments.

In a recent letter to all Navy shore establishments, Rear Adm. Frederick G. Crisp, USN, Director of the Division of Shore Establishments and Civilian Personnel, directed personnel officers to study a plan for the appointment of a Civilian Veteran Placement Advisor in each activity.

Plans to Rule Japan

U. S. Army Headquarters, Pacific Ocean Areas. — American armies now fighting their way on to Japanese soil, are not going unprepared for the problems of civilian control and reconstruction spawned by the chaos that follows battle. Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., USA, has announced.

He disclosed that a Military Government Division of the Pacific Ocean Areas command is planning to operate field units which will work with assault forces and set up machinery for behind-the-lines government as soon as an objective is taken.

The division, headed by Col. Russell G. Duff, of Arlington, Va., will carry out policies of the Civil Affairs Division, in Washington, supervising the units and surveying and reporting on the results of military government established wherever Americans take over enemy territory in this theater.

Control All Activities

Complete control of business, political and social life in American-occupied areas will be the job of the military government units, to be relinquished when authorities are satisfied that a community can run itself without endangering or impeding military operations.

The job will enlist specialists in almost every field. Medical, legal, engineering, construction, public welfare and sanitation are only a few, said Colonel Duff, who served until recently on an intelligence staff in the Philippines.

He added that Japan's differences from the Occident, in language, culture, religion, and even in terrain, pose problems which make those of the Allies in Germany seem relatively simple.

"Naturally men who speak and read Japanese will be essential in dealing with civilians, but an understanding of their problems will be necessary, too, if we are to restore order out of havoc."

"Stern But Just"

The Army's plan for wartime rule in Japan is "stern but just." Penalties for sabotage will be impressed on civilians by public proclamations. Wherever feasible, local resources will be mobilized to help alleviate civilian dependency on the occupying forces.

"We shall see that hospitals are adequate to house the ill. Nurses will be taught Red Cross methods. Food, of course, will be a major problem. Rice, wheat and other crops must be produced for civilian needs. Our job is to prevent starvation and suffering as well as disorder," the colonel explained.

Saipan and Guam have served as proving grounds for military government policy in the Pacific since they were secured last summer. Before serving in the Philippines, Colonel Duff was with the Far Eastern Branch of the War Department's Military Intelligence Service. He was a language student at the embassy in Tokyo from 1931-35, and has toured the Orient extensively.

Rations Shot to Isolated Unit

Field Artillery shells loaded with halazone pills, used for purification of water, and D-ration chocolate bars were shot over to men of the 141st Infantry Regiment, part of the 36th Infantry Division, when a battalion was cut off by the Germans for six days in the Belmont sector of France last fall.

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:

Admiral Standley urges month's leave home with pay prior to discharge?

Africa-Middle East Theater replaces U. S. Army Forces in Middle East and North Africa part of Mediterranean Theater?

Army asks authority to demote AUS generals to lower general officer rank?

Three States urge post-war Army on Regular Army, National Guard, Organized Reserves framework?

Chairman Walsh of Senate Naval Committee reintroduces bill to give Navy dentists greater authority?

If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Name 9 Full Generals

Nine lieutenant generals of the Army of the United States were nominated 13 March for promotion to full general, AUS, in the greatest mass promotion to high rank in the history of the nation.

Named for promotion were:

Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney (maj. gen., USA), Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley (maj. gen., USA), commander of the 12th Army Group, composed currently of four armies.

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz (brig. gen., USA), commander of the U. S. Strategic Air Force in Europe.

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney (brig. gen., USA), commander of the Far East Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark (brig. gen., USA), commander of the 15th Army Group, Italy.

Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger (maj. gen., USA-Ret.), commander of the Sixth Army, Philippines.

Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell (maj. gen., USA), commanding general, Army Service Forces.

Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers (brig. gen., USA), commanding general, 6th Army Group.

Lt. Gen. Thomas T. Handy (brig. gen., USA), deputy Chief of Staff.

Promotion of seven of these officers was forecast by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on 9 Dec. They are the three group commanders, Generals Bradley, Clark and Devers; the European and Far East air chiefs, Generals Spaatz and Kenney; the Deputy Chief of Staff, General Handy; and the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, General Somervell.

The eighth officer, General Krueger, is the only officer promoted who commands an army, and the promotion presages a new assignment for him, probably as commander of an Army group in the Pacific. There are two armies now operating in the Philippines, General Krueger's Sixth, and the recently announced Eighth of Lt. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, AUS.

That there would be a substantial number of promotions to full general was obvious after creation of the five-star grade of General of the Army, to which Generals Marshall, MacArthur, Eisenhower and Arnold were promoted, leaving General Stilwell and General Malin Craig, USA-Ret., as the only four-star generals on active duty. With the nine new nominations, there will be eleven generals one rank below the five Generals of the Army.

The new promotions are expected to make for a more balanced distribution of rank both in the War Department and abroad. In Europe, the commanding general has five-star rank. His two army group commanders and his air commander will be generals; his army commanders and air force commanders, lieutenant generals. In the Pacific, the commanding general has five-star rank, and his probable army group commander and his air commander have four-star rank. Italy is under the supreme command of a British officer, whose deputy and army group commanders are full generals.

Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney

General McNarney was born at Emporium, Pa., 28 Aug., 1893. Following graduation from the Military Academy he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, 12 June 1915. Served with distinction during World I, afterward filling many assignments in the United States. He was a member of the Roberts Commission to investigate the attack on Pearl Harbor. In March 1942, General McNarney was designated Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army and in October 1944, Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater, and commanding general of United States Army forces in that theater.

Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley

Born in Clark, Mo., 12 Feb., 1893. General Bradley was commissioned a second lieutenant, Infantry, upon graduation from the Military Academy, 12 June 1915. He was assigned to the European Theater in September 1944, and the following January was appointed a Senior Commander of American ground troops in that theater. In August 1944 he assumed command of the Twelfth Army Group in France.

Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz

General Spaatz, born in Boyertown, Pa., 28 June 1891, was appointed second lieutenant, Infantry, upon graduation from the Military Academy, 12 June 1914. Served as a pursuit pilot in World War I. In May 1942 he became commanding general of the 8th Air Force. In July 1942 he was transferred to

Army and Navy Journal

March 17, 1945

863

the European Theater in the same capacity, becoming commanding general of the Northwest African Air Force in November. He assumed command of all United States Army Air Forces in the North African Theater in November 1943. In January 1944 he became commanding general of the United States Strategic Air Force in the European Theater.

Lt. Gen. George C. Kenney

General Kenney, born at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, 6 Aug. 1889, enlisted as a flying cadet in the Aviation Section of the Signal Reserve on 2 June 1917. He was commissioned a temporary first lieutenant 5 Nov. 1917. Commissioned a captain, Air Service, in the Regular Army 1 July 1920. In September 1942 he was given command of Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, and also the Fifth Air Force. In June 1944 he was named to command the Far East Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark

Born at Madison Barracks, N. Y., 1 May 1896, General Clark was appointed a second (Please turn to Page 888)

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

W. S. Carlson, AC	C. D. Dally, AC
A. L. Smith, AC	N. L. Hemmings, MC
C. S. Robinson, OD	K. M. Matthews, Inf
H. N. Worthley, CWS	R. R. Boone, Inf
E. I. Spigelglas, AUS	

Maj. to Lt. Colonel

R. E. Kravie, GSC	I. L. M. Stephenson, FA
F. S. McNamara, CE	C. R. Fleming, CMC
T. E. Weems, TC	M. H. Johnson, QMC
R. M. Gill, AC	E. B. Hall, Inf
W. H. Dunn, MC	H. F. Nelson, QMC
J. T. Chambers, OD	R. F. Bourne, CAC
D. H. Woodyard, CE	J. R. Duncan, AUS
W. H. McLean, QMC	F. C. Sinsel, Inf
S. M. Orr, Inf	I. R. Stracener, AC
P. H. Pharoah, Inf	C. W. Miller, Cav
W. L. Fox, CMP	E. A. Shrader, CWS
K. E. Taylor, AGD	B. E. Stephenson, MC
C. A. Middleton, AUS	J. E. Hocker, CE
C. M. Stolle, QMC	J. K. Hasson, AC
R. F. Busdicker, QMC	C. E. Zielinski, Ch
L. G. Schwelchart, CE	

Captain to Major

W. C. Carter, Inf	E. A. McNear, Inf
C. G. Rundell, Inf	P. J. Scally, AC
F. J. Rosinski, Inf	R. P. Waterhouse, MC
W. G. Stevens, Inf	H. K. Higginbotham, Inf
P. C. Soulsby, MC	F. M. Lemmon, Inf
R. B. Hohn, CE	H. W. Harvey, Jr., AC
C. E. Gilmore, FA	L. C. Wiggins, Inf
E. C. Hildebrand, AC	H. M. Browder, AC
L. J. Wright, AC	P. B. Blunt, FA
W. W. Clore, AC	G. H. Bobinger, OD
W. C. Davis, AC	C. W. Smith, Inf
J. E. Schenthal, MC	Eugene Arron, Inf
L. B. Hamblet, MC	D. G. Fisher, Jr., Inf
J. R. Todd, AC	R. E. Rose, Inf
F. A. Pfeiffer, Inf	J. F. Gillespie, Jr., Inf
Sidney Morse, MC	R. J. White, TC
C. A. S. Keeley, TC	M. G. Wyatt, Jr., Inf
P. C. Ragan, Jr., AUS	G. Van H. Orth, AC
E. L. Dudley, Snc	W. H. Davis, CE
J. B. Snyder, Inf	W. P. Hippler, AC
D. T. Barnes, Inf	J. R. Rood, JAGD
G. H. Barnard, AC	Jim Carlin, CMP
D. E. Wylie, Inf	D. H. Davenport, Inf
B. M. Cutchin, OD	R. J. Ormond, Inf
K. C. Keller, OD	A. Zantinger, AC
E. B. Fason, TC	C. R. Saverance, Inf
A. J. Turner, Ch	F. G. Denton, Jr., Inf
H. R. Thompson, Jr., Inf	A. H. Bangerter, OD
W. E. Crawford, AC	Morton Riddle III, AC
A. H. Jones, AC	W. H. Nigh, AUS
S. C. Bruchert, MC	G. F. Maddux, TC
C. J. Keenan, Inf	A. A. Arraj, AC
H. H. Balnes, TC	C. E. Miller, MC
T. J. Stevenson, CMP	L. A. Watt, JAGD
S. W. White, Inf	H. A. Klintop, FA
J. L. Heard, AGD	J. B. Estabrook, AC
L. M. Bauknight, AGD	J. G. Rosen, DC
G. G. Kraymer, AC	L. M. Henderson, AC
G. H. Melvin, Jr., SigC	D. G. Dimanno, CE
G. R. Dittich, Inf	H. J. Weintraub, MC
B. C. Logan, Inf	E. L. Rose, AGD
Katie Murphy, ANC	J. F. Fannon, QMC
F. R. Harding, CMP	L. F. Strihanka, AC
L. O. Perkins, QMC	C. F. Zeitman, TC
A. J. Schidzig, Inf	DeW. Endicott, FA
E. J. Neary, QMC	C. E. Howland, CE
C. V. Layton, Inf	R. J. Knapp, AC
K. B. Newton, Inf	T. M. Thompson, TC
R. H. Hayden, CAC	D. R. Terrill, CE
H. C. Smith, AC	L. A. Nees, CE
A. E. Campion, Inf	J. C. Clark, QMC
E. R. Gray, AGD	J. S. Weatherby, QMC
W. E. Faas, TC	J. W. Appel, MC
A. W. Roberts, CAC	G. A. Hottel, MAC
B. Lechner, AC	D. C. Kievan, DC
Gerald Sherman, Inf	J. W. Cochran, Inf
F. DeN. Flaherty, AC	W. N. Hensley, AC
E. F. O'Donnell, AC	D. H. Pletta, OD
LaV. V. Johnson, TC	R. H. Kluckhohn, Inf
Wm. Richard, CE	Glady's V. Bowman, SigC
P. E. Baird, MC	R. F. Davies, Inf
A. D. Church, AGD	C. W. Lawrence, Inf
D. B. Adams, Inf	
J. H. Beier, AC	

Survey Bombing Effect

The United States Strategic Bombing Survey, a civilian committee headed by Franklin D'Oiler who was named chairman by the Secretary of War, has been formed for the purpose of making an impartial survey of the effect of strategic air bombardment upon the will and capacity of the enemy to resist.

Assistance will be extended by the military services. Source material will be obtained by means of field operations throughout Europe.

It is expected that the findings of the survey will be helpful in the war against Japan, provide additional and important data for studies of the potentialities of air power as an instrument of military strategy, for planning the future development of the Air Forces and for determining future economic policies with respect to the national defense.

Pershing Tank in Action

The T-26, the General Pershing tank, went into action last month, Maj. Gen. Levin H. Campbell, jr., Chief of Ordnance, revealed late last week.

The new tank has proved extremely effective on the Western Front, General Campbell said, and that "the very maximum number in the least possible time" is needed.

Reports have been received of the new German antitank weapon, an oversized grenade launcher weighing thirteen and one-quarter pounds, which discharges a bomb capable of penetrating eight inches of armor plate. The German bazooka, which is about twice the size of ours, fires a seven-pound high explosive rocket which also will penetrate over four inches of armor.

15th Army

Announcement was made at Supreme Headquarters in Paris 9 March that the United States 15th Army is in Europe under the command of Lt. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former commander of the V Corps.

The V Corps is now commanded by Maj. Gen. Clarence R. Huebner.

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UNITED STATES ARMY



Kunming, China—These three general officers of the U. S. Forces in China meet frequently and have many common problems. Left to right are Maj. Gen. G. X. Cheves, commanding general Service of Supply; Maj. Gen. Robert B. McClure, commanding general Chinese Combat Command; and Brig. Gen. Douglas L. Weart, commanding general Rear Echelon Hq., U. S. Forces, China Theatre. They were classmates at the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., in 1936.

Close Canadian Projects

The Army may abandon the Alcan Highway, as well as the Canol oil development, the Senate was told this week.

Chairman Mead, of the Senate War Investigating Committee, declared that the date for shutting down the Canol project has been moved up from 30 June, as recently announced by the War Department, to 1 April. Senator Magnuson, Wash., said he understood the Alaskan highway also would be abandoned.

Regular Army Nominations

The following nominations for promotion and transfer in the Regular Army were submitted to the Senate, 13 March:

Promotions

Lt. Cols. to be Cols.—George J. Newgarden, jr., Inf.; John F. Goodman, Inf.; Ferdinand F. Gallagher, CAC. All are now temporary colonels.

Transfers

To FA—1st Lt. John W. Burtchaeil, CAC. To Inf.—1st Lt. Franklin R. Sibert, Cav.; 2nd Lt. Edward J. Geaney, jr., CAC.

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Thanks Air Task Force

Hq. Eastern Air Command—General Sir William Slim, Commander of the 14th Army, has sent a warm message of congratulations to Brig. Gen. F. W. Evans, USA, Commanding the Combat Cargo Task Force, and Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, USA, Air Commander, Eastern Air Command, for the part the Allied aircraft played in the capture of Meiktila.

The operations, his message stated, were an outstanding tribute to the USAAF units of the Task Force who worked with the Army. All types of aircraft engaged had been handled supremely well and especially fine were the achievements of the Air Transport elements which flew in British infantry. General Slim also asked that his thanks be conveyed to General H. H. Arnold, Commanding the USAAF.

Symbol of Command

Officers in command of troops in the European Theater have, by a theater order, been authorized to wear as a mark of command a narrow green band around the shoulder strap beneath the insignia of rank.

USMA on Radio

A special radio program, commemorating the 143d anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy, will be heard Saturday, 17 March, from 6:00 to 6:30 P.M., EWT, over the Blue Network of the American Broadcasting Company. The broadcast will be short-waved to American soldiers throughout the world through the facilities of the Armed Forces Radio Service.

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Training of 18-Year-Olds

General Joseph W. Stilwell, commanding general of the Army Ground Forces, told reporters at a Washington press conference 15 March that the present replacement system, instituted by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair and carried out by Lt. Gen. Ben Lear, is excellent and his own combat experience indicates the need for few changes in the basic system of present training.

Emphasizing that he would rather see older men sent into combat, General Stilwell said, however, that those in the 18 to 20-year-age-group make excellent soldiers, terming war "a young man's game."

After 17 weeks of training in the United States, such men, he said, are used at once if the necessity is pressing. He pointed out, however, that all available time spent in depots and upon arriving overseas is utilized in further training.

Rifle training, he said, has produced excellent results. He mentioned cases where 90 to 95 per cent of troops qualified in that arm at the end of the 17-week training period. Particular attention is given, he said, to training phases concerning mines, booby traps and night combat.

General Lear has instituted changes overseas, General Stilwell said, whereby replacements are kept informed through orientation. In a very short time replacements display the pride in organization found in long-time members of a unit.

A much longer training period is always to be desired, General Stilwell said, adding that he feels no concern for the efficiency of the present system. Infantry replacement needs were underestimated at the start, he said.

Praises Gen. Sultan

Chung King—In an order of the day, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek commented on the achievements of the Chinese army in India. The order, addressed to Lt. Gen. Daniel I. Sultan and Lt. Gen. Cheng Tung-huo, Commander and Deputy Commander, respectively, of the Chinese army in India, and Lt. Gen. Sun Li-jen, Commander of the new First Army, and Divisional Commanders Li Hung, Tang Chou-chih and Pan Yu-kun, reads:

"Since the start of the counter-offensive of the Chinese army in India, a number of important cities have been captured and the enemy garrison units were repeatedly annihilated. The army has recently recaptured Lashio which further provided protection to the Stilwell Road. I am most pleased with the record of the army. Those who rendered meritorious service in the campaign and those killed and wounded during the fighting shall be reported to me in order to award them with rewards and pensions."

House Praises Gen. Clark

By motion of Majority Leader McCormack, the Speaker of the House this week radioed the felicitations of the House to Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark and the troops under him for their brilliant success, its promise for the future, and its relation to the expected successful ending of the war.

14th Air Force

Brig. Gen. Albert F. Hegenberger has succeeded Brig. Gen. Edgar E. Glenn as chief of staff of the 14th Air Force. General Glenn has returned to the United States for another assignment.

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Buick M-18 Hellcats Score In 21 Days of Steady Action

Mounting evidence that the Buick M-18 Hellcat is the B of the 64th Tank Destroyer Battalion. In his outfit there are 12 M-18 Hellcats. His company was recently "hottest thing in armored warfare" as reported in news columns.

LONG AGO we decided something about the American fighting man.

Give him good weapons to fight with—and he'll do the rest.

That thought guided us in building the big Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines that keep the B-24 Liberator boring relentlessly through the skies.

It guided us, too, when we sat down to design the M-18 as an answer to the German Tiger Tank.

Shortly after the break-through out of Normandy, stories began to trickle back about what the Tank Destroyer Battalions were doing with this lightning-paced slugger.

Typical of these exploits is the tale of a single battalion—12 Hellcats—that spent 21 days in continuous action. Score: four Tigers, two Mark IV's, four armored vehicles knocked out—and hundreds of enemy troops killed, wounded or captured! It seems that the men like to keep busy—especially with the Hellcat. For in all this action only two M-18's were damaged—neither beyond repair—and the crews suffered only minor injuries.

That's what Buick men and Ordnance officers were after when they joined hands to perfect the M-18.

They gave it hitting power—in a high-velocity 76-mm. cannon. They gave it traction to go anywhere and speed to outrace any other land vehicle.

It now appears they also gave it ability to take care of itself.

And given tools like that, you can count on the boys who use them to do the job!

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Navy SW Pacific Weather Station

Not only weather predictions and reports of current operations are handled by the officers and men who man the weather central office at a U. S. Naval base in the Southwest Pacific, but also weather predictions for new invasions and attacks upon the Japanese are prepared and distributed.

In charge of the weather central office are Comdr. Blake B. Booth, USN, and Lt. Comdr. E. T. Harding, USNR. More than 45 men are employed in obtaining weather reports, preparing weather maps, making observations and predicting the weather. Many times a day the weather central office issues radio reports to staffs of units, task forces, carriers, convoys and land-based airplane units.

Navy Unit to Aid Greece

A Navy public health unit, formed at the request of the Greek government, will leave for Athens from an East Coast port within a few days, bound upon a mission which has few parallels.

It will be the task of the 14-man group, headed by Comdr. Theodore R. Meyer, (MC), USNR, to curb disease, restore and improve sanitary facilities, disseminate public health education and do everything else in its power to ameliorate living conditions among a people crushed by years of enemy occupation.

Second in charge of the unit is Lt. Comdr. W. J. Dougherty, (MC), USN. The other two officers are Ens. L. D. Uhler, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. C. T. Carnahan, USNR.

Confirm Marine Appointments

The Senate 13 March confirmed the nominations for appointment in the Regular Marine Corps of the eight officers whose names were printed on page 857 of the 10 March ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

In modern war, when preventive maintenance has been neglected, equipment is like an old dog with rheumatism—a liability.

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

DE'S Get German Sub

Destruction recently of a German submarine in mid-Atlantic was announced this week by Admiral Jonas Ingram, USN, Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet. The submarine fell victim to destroyer escorts after a long search.

Four destroyer escorts were in on the kill. They were: USS Otter, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Irvine, USNR, commanding, with Comdr. Jack F. Bowling, USN, commander of the group, aboard; USS Hubbard, Comdr. L. C. Mabley, USNR, commanding; USS Varian, Lt. Comdr. L. A. Myhre, USNR, commanding; and USS Hayter, Lt. Comdr. Fred Huey, USNR, commanding.

Commandant of Midshipmen

Capt. Stuart H. Ingersoll, USN, who recently returned from duty in the Pacific, has reported at Annapolis as Commandant of Midshipmen, U. S. Naval Academy, succeeding Capt. Stuart S. Murray, USN, who will leave for a command in the Pacific.

Captain Ingersoll was graduated from the Academy in 1921. Since 1925 when he took flight training at Pensacola he has been engaged in Naval Aviation. He was on the old Lexington and recently was commanding officer of an aircraft carrier in the Pacific.

Honor Adm. Hooper

Rear Adm. Stanford Caldwell Hooper, USN-Ret., has been announced as the 1945 recipient of the Elliott Cresson Medal to be awarded on 18 April at the Annual Medal Day ceremonies of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Rear Admiral Hooper receives the award "in consideration of his pioneering leadership and practical utilization of discovery in the field of radio for the U. S. Navy."

The attack of wear and tear on equipment should be constantly counteracted by preventive maintenance measures.

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard released for publication since 7 December 1941 now total 91,373, as follows: Dead, 35,116; wounded, 41,554; missing, 10,436, and prisoners of war, 4,267.

Those released this week are:

SAFE

U. S. Navy

*Comdr. MacP. B. Williams

DEAD

U. S. Navy

Comdr. G. O. Kilman, Lt. R. F. Bess

mann, Ens. R. B. Perry

*Lt. C. T. Bair

U. S. Naval Reserve

Comdr. G. W. Pease, Ens. C. P. Bickel

Lt. (jg) R. L. Widlake, *Lt. (jg) F. L. Snodgrass

Lt. (jg) C. R. Dean, Lt. (jg) R. G. Nicholson

Ens. R. C. Creger, *Ens. L. E. Lee

Lt. (jg) R. M. John, *Lt. R. J. Johnson

Lt. J. J. Kelley, III, Lt. (jg) J. L. Kelly

*Lt. (jg) W. Weippert, Lt. G. C. Taylor

Ens. Adolf Elsevier, *Ens. R. G. Leppert

Ens. H. M. Harrington, Ens. J. N. Cowan

Ens. G. A. Pattinelli, *Lt. G. I. Geratley

*Lt. (jg) M. M. Miller, Lt. (jg) J. F. Sargent, Jr.

Lt. (jg) G. P. McNear, III, *Lt. J. P. P. Reeder

Lt. (jg) C. H. Fash, *Ens. A. Wolters, Jr.

Ens. D. A. Preston, *Ens. L. C. Witt

*Lt. (jg) H. J. Stearns, Lt. (MC) H. C. Baker

Lt. (jg) R. E. Brownell, *Lt. (jg) J. P. Landes

*Lt. (jg) B. F. Commons, Ens. W. Stephelin

Lt. (jg) E. T. Wehr, *Lt. W. H. Gillespie, Jr.

*Ens. R. C. Emmelmann, Ens. F. H. Bissell, Jr.

*Lt. (jg) H. N. Bryant

U. S. Marine Corps

Capt. R. F. Seasholtz, 2nd Lt. E. A. Jones

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. L. S. Isacks, *Capt. R. S. Greenwood, Jr.

1st Lt. D. R. Harpley, 1st Lt. H. D. Williams

*1st Lt. A. F. Larose, 1st Lt. L. C. Wilder

2nd Lt. W. R. Gay, 2nd Lt. Karl Oerth

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy

Lt. W. G. Olson, Ens. W. J. Beardsley

Ens. Wm. Lindner, Ens. J. Pemberton

Ens. J. F. Jester

U. S. Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. A. W. Smith, Lt. E. D. Moseley

Lt. (jg) C. E. De Priest, Lt. (jg) D. C. Peebles

*Lt. (jg) H. J. Breithaupt, Jr.

Lt. N. E. Bradley, Lt. B. F. Currie
Lt. (jg) T. J. Conolly, Lt. (jg) E. J. Bauer
Ens. J. N. Blacknall, Lt. (jg) W. B. Heime
Ens. R. J. Prendergast, Lt. (jg) R. J. Hanks
Lt. W. W. Malish, Lt. (jg) A. E. Parks

U. S. Marine Corps

Lt. Col. J. B. Glennon, Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

Maj. M. J. Davidowitch

MISSING

U. S. Naval Reserve

Comdr. R. E. Goodgame, Lt. (jg) R. E. White, Jr.

Lt. J. S. Lavin, Lt. (jg) R. C. Scobell

Ens. G. C. Singer, Lt. H. D. Seller

*Lt. J. H. Stillman, Ens. E. D. Ruegg

Lt. (jg) R. G. Aubel, Lt. O. A. Higgins

Ens. J. D. Cozza, Lt. C. V. August

Lt. (jg) R. D. Olson, Ens. J. W. McCaslin

Ens. G. W. Neal, Lt. (jg) D. F. Seiz

Lt. M. A. Coleman, Lt. (jg) J. P. Sims

Ens. C. C. Chapman, Lt. (jg) D. F. Hughes

Lt. (jg) R. A. Kin-sella, Lt. (jg) G. W. Bell

Lt. G. A. Taylor, Lt. (jg) C. S. Snead

Lt. (jg) W. T. Ross, Lt. J. E. Nearing

Jr., Lt. D. S. Kalus

Comdr. (MC) M. V. Kapplus

Lt. (jg) J. A. Bowser, Ens. L. D. Arnett

Lt. (jg) A. J. Lehmiecke, Jr., Lt. N. Pennington

Ens. N. O'N. Maxwell, Ens. J. G. Sowell

Lt. D. D. Dilly, Ens. R. E. Wilson

Ens. C. W. Gibson, Lt. (jg) R. L. Hunt, Jr.

Lt. (jg) W. B. Bahr, Ens. H. A. Carlton

Lt. (jg) J. E. Tarnas, Ens. G. H. Sampson

Lt. O. D. Kerens, Lt. R. W. Brownfield

Ens. M. D. Allen, Ens. J. H. Bethel, Jr.

Lt. (jg) D. J. Ryan, Ens. G. A. Brass

U. S. Marine Corps

Maj. J. R. Amende, Jr.

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve

1st Lt. R. V. Vaughn, 1st Lt. D. Steinberg

Jr., 2nd Lt. D. V. Hayes

1st Lt. S. B. Weills, *Capt. J. L. Fling

*Previously reported missing.

†Previously reported wounded.

Adm. Carter Takes Over

Rear Adm. William J. Carter, (SC), USN, has assumed duty as Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. His appointment to succeed Rear Adm. William B. Young, (SC), USN, who has been appointed Assistant Commissioner in the Office of the Army-Navy Liquidation Commissioner, was confirmed by the Senate on 7 March 1945.

Rear Admiral Carter's successor as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts is Rear Adm. Horace D. Nuber, (SC), USN, whose appointment to that office and promotion from the rank of Captain were confirmed by the Senate with the confirmation of the new Chief of Bureau.

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, *The Army and Navy Journal* will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the *Army and Navy Journal*, published August 29, 1863.

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Ch. 4050

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1945

"When this war is successfully concluded, we Americans must never for an instant relax our totally adequate international defense." — SENATOR ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post-war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

A MERE glance at the nominations of nine officers for the rank of General is sufficient to reveal that they were made on the basis of demonstrated leadership in war operations. All of these nominees came up the tough way—studious preparation in time of peace and application of their knowledge to the complicated, and, in many respects, novel problems which the world struggle has produced. Victory rarely happens by chance, certainly it has not so occurred in this war. Instead it is brought about, by careful determination of the vital factors of strategy, logistics and tactics. Since this is a global war in which an operation has world wide consequences, a movement of our forces in the European Theatre necessarily affects the situation in the Pacific and Asiatic Theatres. Whatever the operation, there enters vitally into it the matter of manpower, production and transportation. Once the operation begins, the handling of the troops engaged becomes supreme. When these criteria are applied to the officers nominated to rank of General, we find they are met by the qualities they possess and have displayed. For example, General Handy before becoming Deputy Chief of Staff, was at the head of the Operations Division of the General Staff set up by General of the Army Marshall to advise him on strategy; Gen. McNarney, his predecessor as Deputy Chief of Staff, is now in command of the American Forces in the Mediterranean Theatre; Generals Devers and Bradley command groups of Armies in Germany; General Clark is in command of the Allied Armies in Italy; General Krueger commands an Army under General MacArthur, and undoubtedly will command a group of Armies; General Kenney is and has been in command of the Air Forces operating with MacArthur, and Gen. Spaatz commands our Strategic Air Forces in Europe. None of these far-flung operations of these battle leaders could be conducted without ample and variegated supplies, and Gen. Somervell, commanding the Army Service Forces, has seen that they have gotten to them from the source of production, by way of transportation, and through distribution in the various theatres. It follows that the nominations are less rewards for what these officers have done, and as such they are deserved, than to increase the effectiveness of our Armies by the establishment of proper organization with them occupying key points. Since the country is gratified with their selection, and politics in the remotest degree obviously has had nothing to do with it, Senate confirmation should be given instantly, both for the effect upon our own morale as well as that of our enemies.

THAT the powerful Navy the United States has built to fight this war will remain as an implement of peace and a deterrent to future aggressors is the determination of Secretary Forrestal and his advisors. The 64,045 vessels of modern construction, or modernized since the war, constitute the largest aggregation of sea and amphibious fighting equipment in the history of the world. The possession of this store of material, together with the trained manpower the Navy is planning to maintain to operate it, will be a symbol to the world that the United States is prepared to defend itself and its rights on the seas. To assure the continuance in a constant state of readiness of all this sea-going equipment which can be put to use in a future conflict, the Navy is laying plans to establish berthing stations along the coasts where the vessels can be given the preservative treatment (anti-fouling paints, dehumidification machinery, etc.) developed by naval and commercial research, and where caretaking detachments can be stationed to assure continuance of inspection and maintenance work necessary to guard against deterioration. The Maritime Commission, under the guidance of Vice Adm. Emory S. Land, USN-Ret., is making similar plans for the preservation of such merchant tonnage as can not be put to immediate use after the war but which should be maintained to take care of the anticipated expansion of foreign trade and also to be in readiness to perform their vital functions in war. In connection with these plans for the preservation of sea-going material, attention may well be given to the invocation of the "rotation" plan urged some years ago by Admiral William V. Pratt, USN, when Chief of Naval Operations. To assure that all vessels be kept in full operating condition, Admiral Pratt suggested that they be rotated in and out of a reserve status, that is that after a given period in "lay-up" they be conditioned for maneuvers with the fleet and active vessels replace them in the reserve. These plans for keeping the material in readiness will be of little use unless the programs for the constant training of personnel are carried out. Both phases will require appropriations, and upon this point there must be constant vigilance that future Congresses not use them as items upon which economy may be practiced.

Service Humor

Gave Him Ideas

We think you'll snicker at this one:
When the librarian at Flora ASFTC Ordnance Plant, Miss., sent out a card for an overdue book, it came back marked "Soldier AWOL." Title of the book: "Farewell to Arms."

—Quantico Sentry

Inevitable

Two sailors marooned on a sandy South Pacific island were making a careful search for anything edible.

"With all this sand," muttered one, "I'm sure there must be some spinach around here!"

—Diamond Dust

V-Letter from an apprentice seaman to his mother:

"Dear Ma: It may upset you a bit to know that my nickname out here in the Pacific is 'Knothead.' Your loving son, Lancelot Elmer Vandersteigel.

—Skyscraper

Snafu

Rookie Al: "Why'd you give that hat check girl such a big tip?"

Rookie Pal: "Why, look at the swell major's coat she gave me!"

—Command Post.

Between Two Fires

An MP, trying to convince Joe that his branch of service was an honorable one, after all, pointed out that the MPs had suffered more casualties than any other branch in combat areas.

Joe replied: "And why not—with enemies on both sides."

—Jungle Mudder

First Step

There had been a hot discussion about masculine aggressiveness and finally one man said, "Fighting is all right providing you go about it intelligently."

A more experienced neighbor agreed with an added amendment, "Yes, but you can't always find a smaller opponent."

—Sourdough Sentinel

There are only two ways of being happy: either augment your means or diminish your wants.

Reason to Cheer

"Who are those people who are cheering?" asked the little boy of his father who had taken him down to the railroad station to see the soldiers off.

"Those, my son, are the people who are not going," replied the father.

—Armored News

Combat Pilot: "Can't your L-5 go any faster than this?"

Liaison Pilot: "If you don't like it, you can get out and walk."

Combat Pilot: "Oh no, I'm not in such a hurry as all that."

—G. I. "L" Pilot

Shoe On Other Foot

Rep. Ludlow. Has liquor smuggling decreased almost to the vanishing point, or is there still some of it?

Mr. W. R. Johnson. The liquor smuggling that we have encountered recently is smuggling out of this country into Canada where the price is higher than it is here.

—House Appropriations Committee Hearings

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

R.J.D.—Acceptance of a warrant or a commission in the AUS by an enlisted man does not make any earlier appointment permanent.

J.H.W.—A soldier will not be discharged to permit him to take Marine or Coast Guard officer training. He will only be released, under joint Army-Navy agreement, to permit him to accept a direct commission definitely tendered.

R.M.R.—At the beginning of the war, the first needs for filling the requirements for more officers in higher rank were met by promoting not only Army second lieutenants en bloc but also by special advancement of other groups of regular officers. As officers of Reserve components entered active duty and obtained experience, it was decided to have one policy of temporary promotion, applying to officers of all components alike.

A.M.B.—Allowances for retired enlisted men were abolished by the pay act of 1942 which increased enlisted pay to compensate for such allowances. No legislative attempt has been made to restore such allowances. None of the measures proposing additional rank for warrant or commissioned service in this war would apply to enlisted men who were not ordered to duty under their reserve commissions.

P.P.—All AUS appointments expire 6 months after the war, so you will have no commission unless you are offered one in the ORC. The only rank you can be sure of is your permanent staff serjeancy. This is not to say, of course, that if the Army expands you may not be offered higher enlisted rank or even possibly a Regular Army commission or extended active duty as a Reserve officer. All of these plans are very much up in the air at present.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Admiralty Islands: We have landed on Manus Island. Our ground forces, covered by artillery fire from the neighboring islands of Hauwei and Butjo Luo, captured the day before, and supported by naval and air bombardment, landed with minor losses.

10 Years Ago

In informal luncheon was given Tuesday in Pacific Coast Club Long Beach, Calif., by Mrs. Donald C. Bingham, wife of Captain Bingham, commanding officer of USS Maryland, in honor of Mrs. Thomas C. Hart, wife of Rear Admiral Hart, commander of Division Cruiser 6.

25 Years Ago

Col. K. C. Masteller, Gen. Staff, USA, and Mrs. Masteller have recently arrived in Washington from France and are now domiciled at 2400 16th St.

50 Years Ago

Of the 3,352 vessels passing through the Suez Canal in 1894 only 5 bore the American flag, and these were war vessels or yachts.

80 Years Ago

The forces of the Union have now all arrived in position on the great strategic theater of the war. The primary combinations are completed, and, in one quarter of the field, have already given way to the evolutions of battle.

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Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 5,646 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 11,921 wounded in action and 2,136 who are held as prisoners of war by Germany.

In all these cases next of kin have previously been notified and have been kept informed directly by the War Department of any change in status.

Officers included in these lists are as follows:

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

2nd Lt. T. R. Ankrim 1st Lt. R. M. Bellman
1st Lt. H. C. Miller 2nd Lt. J. F. Villalonga
1st Lt. R. E. S. Henry
1st Lt. H. T. Mesnik 1st Lt. D. W. Cherry
2nd Lt. J. C. Swisher 2nd Lt. M. B. Cannon
2nd Lt. P. E. Blumer 1st Lt. K. E. Shafer

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. R. W. Dunaway 1st Lt. R. A. Freas, jr.
2d Lt. M. J. K. House 1st Lt. R. C. Johnson
2nd Lt. J. E. Floyd, jr. 2nd Lt. H. J. Roth, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Little 2nd Lt. N. H. Shaffer
1st Lt. H. H. Newman 1st Lt. H. Tyson
2nd Lt. V. C. Baker 2nd Lt. J. A. Wray
1st Lt. G. L. Bow 2nd Lt. J. A. Cotten
1st Lt. W. L. Sweeney 1st Lt. W. H. Beeson
2nd Lt. J. B. Clayborn 2nd Lt. W. C. Buas
2nd Lt. R. R. Shisler 2nd Lt. M. D. Cleek
2nd Lt. J. A. Iso 1st Lt. C. J. Ford
1st Lt. A. M. White 1st Lt. B. Tarkington
2nd Lt. H. J. Connolly 1st Lt. E. J. Parker
2nd Lt. C. W. Ford 1st Lt. W. N. Berkeley, jr.
Col. D. L. Gilbert 1st Lt. L. J. Davis
2nd Lt. W. W. Gipsen 1st Lt. H. H. Hedrick
2nd Lt. E. L. Jones 1st Lt. G. G. White
2nd Lt. A. Rivas 1st Lt. J. W. Thompson
2nd Lt. G. P. Brundage 2nd Lt. M. B. Haverty
1st Lt. C. A. Hillo 1st Lt. E. Lee
2nd Lt. F. J. O'Toole 1st Lt. J. F. Turner
WO. Peter Stec 1st Lt. E. Brosius
1st Lt. H. W. Branch 1st Lt. A. Buck
Capt. P. S. Isis 2nd Lt. E. H. Cater
1st Lt. J. F. Toy, III 2nd Lt. D. R. Chamberlain
2nd Lt. J. B. Ostler 2nd Lt. F. W. Clark
1st Lt. J. C. Buslee 1st Lt. K. I. Crawford
2nd Lt. M. W. Freeman 1st Lt. W. B. Dewey
1st Lt. D. C. McDonald 2nd Lt. G. D. Elliott
2nd Lt. L. A. Wallis 1st Lt. W. H. Flannery
Capt. W. P. Ward 1st Lt. J. E. Gillette
1st Lt. W. R. Watters 2nd Lt. H. M. Hulsh
2nd Lt. R. E. Wright 1st Lt. J. D. Jennings
2nd Lt. D. E. Alvestad 1st Lt. Max Levine
1st Lt. R. C. Andrews 1st Lt. A. R. Mallette
2nd Lt. J. S. Baas 1st Lt. C. F. Matteson
2nd Lt. L. H. Fisher 2nd Lt. G. W. Scholl
2nd Lt. J. D. Harbers 1st Lt. N. Skarsten
1st Lt. W. F. Jones 1st Lt. D. J. Stuke
2nd Lt. R. A. Stayton 2nd Lt. W. H. Butler
1st Lt. E. K. Fiewell 1st Lt. G. H. Goslow
2nd Lt. J. T. Kibler 1st Lt. S. H. Kissell
1st Lt. J. L. Armeen 1st Lt. G. E. Rutherford, jr.
2nd Lt. M. L. Choulard 1st Lt. W. F. Phelps
1st Lt. John Manna 1st Lt. C. A. Rosenblatt
2nd Lt. G. E. Owens 1st Lt. R. L. Tracy
1st Lt. R. L. Tracy 1st Lt. R. P. Charnick
1st Lt. R. P. Charnick 1st Lt. E. D. Fisher
2nd Lt. J. F. Godfrey 1st Lt. W. V. Benton
1st Lt. A. K. Ungren 2nd Lt. G. F. Henry
1st Lt. S. A. Petrie 1st Lt. R. W. Hogue
2nd Lt. T. L. Hollis 1st Lt. C. B. MacDowell
1st Lt. T. H. Sumrall 2nd Lt. R. Mathewson
1st Lt. C. Winters, jr. 2nd Lt. R. L. McClintock
1st Lt. L. Brescia 2nd Lt. A. Scardigil
2nd Lt. J. M. Byrnes 2nd Lt. J. Semple
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1st Lt. B. J. Winter 1st Lt. J. J. Marshall
Capt. W. W. Cashion 1st Lt. C. Nielsen
2nd Lt. W. B. Ferguson, jr. 2nd Lt. M. J. Olshe-witz
1st Lt. R. J. Dudek 1st Lt. F. E. Sallee
2nd Lt. R. M. Verbryke 1st Lt. W. T. Wilson
2nd Lt. F. F. Grant 1st Lt. L. B. Chasten
WO. E. L. Taylor, jr. 2nd Lt. W. L. Davidson
2nd Lt. P. E. Baer, jr. 1st Lt. R. J. Pandray

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

2nd Lt. J. J. May 2nd Lt. M. J. Luongo
1st Lt. R. D. Whybrew 2nd Lt. M. A. Myerson
2nd Lt. D. E. Alvestad 2nd Lt. V. R. Pittala
2nd Lt. J. E. Gilligan 2nd Lt. W. E. Rafferty
1st Lt. J. J. Dyer 2nd Lt. E. S. Reitano, jr.
2nd Lt. O. F. Henry, jr. 1st Lt. M. Sefca, jr.
2nd Lt. O. A. Krupka 1st Lt. F. B. Smith
2nd Lt. M. Kurata 2nd Lt. P. B. Stern
1st Lt. H. W. Branch 2nd Lt. M. H. Sussman
Capt. W. E. Phillips 2nd Lt. H. W. Swanson
2nd Lt. W. J. Babin, jr. Capt. C. U. Trover
2nd Lt. E. P. Blevins 1st Lt. J. C. Viebrock
1st Lt. T. W. Kelly, jr. 1st Lt. R. J. Voboril
Capt. O. G. Krieger 2nd Lt. J. W. Wheeler
2nd Lt. W. T. Henry 1st Lt. H. J. Bivins
2nd Lt. J. P. Duke, jr. 1st Lt. J. E. Carpenter
1st Lt. A. Eager, jr. 1st Lt. R. S. Kautz
2nd Lt. W. G. Hobine 2nd Lt. G. T. Martin, jr.
2nd Lt. I. B. Keyser 1st Lt. C. V. Whitley
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2nd Lt. A. C. Nardo 2nd Lt. E. S. Kruchten
2nd Lt. C. M. Thirkeld, jr. 2nd Lt. R. J. Brennan
1st Lt. N. J. Fahey 1st Lt. H. A. Clark, jr.
1st Lt. E. W. Leach 2nd Lt. R. G. Curtis
Capt. T. J. F. Nowak 2nd Lt. F. A. Duncan
1st Lt. E. J. O'Connell 2nd Lt. A. Harding
2nd Lt. S. Rosenberg 1st Lt. J. W. Ingram
1st Lt. C. J. Schultz 1st Lt. L. Kimmel
2nd Lt. H. H. Thompson, jr. 1st Lt. J. L. Kramer
1st Lt. T. Boukamp 1st Lt. G. R. Lescalle
2nd Lt. C. D. Brenizer 2nd Lt. W. S. Miller
Maj. C. B. Conde 1st Lt. D. W. Nelmeister
1st Lt. W. H. Hilborn 1st Lt. H. E. Nicholson
1st Lt. W. A. Ridout 1st Lt. A. F. Peebles, jr.
2nd Lt. D. B. Rioridan 1st Lt. W. E. Wilke
1st Lt. R. A. Engstrom 1st Lt. W. F. Yost
2nd Lt. R. F. Guthmann 2nd Lt. G. R. Choate, jr.
1st Lt. J. A. Jensen 1st Lt. M. R. Jolly
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1st Lt. A. C. Martin 2nd Lt. A. W. Norton
FO. W. W. Royer 2nd Lt. M. Phifer, jr.
1st Lt. J. E. Spear 1st Lt. J. B. Stone
2nd Lt. O. F. Beller 2nd Lt. D. F. Bixby
2nd Lt. D. M. Dowdell, jr. 1st Lt. R. G. Campbell
1st Lt. H. L. Mitchell 1st Lt. R. H. Cherney
2nd Lt. R. O. Potter 1st Lt. E. P. Goyette
Lt. Col. T. H. Reagan 1st Lt. J. J. Mahula
Maj. H. W. Shurlds, jr. 1st Lt. J. P. Walker
2nd Lt. J. P. Loffin 1st Lt. E. O. Bowers
1st Lt. J. V. Thompson 2nd Lt. B. J. Clark
2nd Lt. F. D. Cassidy 2nd Lt. F. K. Coulson
1st Lt. N. C. Streitt, jr. 2nd Lt. R. P. Donlin
2nd Lt. D. F. Albrecht 2nd Lt. B. J. Eberhardt, jr.
2nd Lt. R. J. Fast 2nd Lt. O. F. Eshleman
1st Lt. F. W. Holliday 1st Lt. J. T. Foley
1st Lt. G. W. Iske 1st Lt. L. H. Gelbach
1st Lt. W. W. Kohrs 2nd Lt. A. W. Greilms, jr.
2nd Lt. R. F. Marcum 1st Lt. J. M. Huddleston
1st Lt. D. R. Simmons 1st Lt. A. M. Karluk
2nd Lt. V. Vonseger 1st Lt. A. M. Karluk
2nd Lt. P. L. Baker 1st Lt. M. H. Kyle
2nd Lt. J. O. Broten 2nd Lt. J. A. Lewis
2nd Lt. J. J. Cox 2nd Lt. A. C. Mack
2nd Lt. B. D. Keno 1st Lt. T. E. McDermott, jr.
2nd Lt. G. D. McLaughlin, jr. 2nd Lt. D. N. Myers
1st Lt. P. Prusinski 2nd Lt. A. Radwanski
1st Lt. R. J. Purcell 2nd Lt. J. B. Ratini
1st Lt. E. F. Shields 1st Lt. E. E. Knotts
Capt. E. R. Thompson 2nd Lt. W. R. Marsh
2nd Lt. J. D. Brokaw 1st Lt. V. E. Phassey
1st Lt. E. C. Buettner 2nd Lt. R. I. Moore
2nd Lt. J. H. Cashman, jr. 2nd Lt. J. E. Bohannon
1st Lt. H. H. Cruger 2nd Lt. L. Prosnick
2nd Lt. D. DeBolis 1st Lt. M. Wamble
2nd Lt. C. L. Friedman 1st Lt. A. R. Chadwick
1st Lt. J. A. Gabriel 2nd Lt. H. M. Christensen
2nd Lt. F. R. Gowing 1st Lt. F. S. Gregory
1st Lt. J. V. Hopkins Lt. Col. W. G. Joerg
1st Lt. W. J. Hummel Lt. Col. J. L. LaPrade
1st Lt. H. C. Katz Capt. A. F. Lundberg
1st Lt. H. A. Kemble 2nd Lt. R. F. Rikard
1st Lt. C. H. Kriebbaum 1st Lt. H. H. Swasey
1st Lt. J. H. Laderman

Capt. J. J. Verret 2nd Lt. W. W. Corry
1st Lt. C. E. Crawford, jr. Capt. W. F. Nutting
1st Lt. E. D. Moffett 2nd Lt. J. E. Smith
1st Lt. J. M. Willis 2nd Lt. V. R. Pittala
2nd Lt. P. C. Benson 2nd Lt. W. E. Rafferty
2nd Lt. G. Gustafson 2nd Lt. E. S. Reitano, jr.
1st Lt. H. E. Lane 1st Lt. G. E. Mathiesen
1st Lt. G. E. Mathiesen 1st Lt. M. Steinberg
2nd Lt. A. D. Champ 1st Lt. R. C. Barnard
1st Lt. R. L. Coleman 1st Lt. L. F. Bryson
Capt. J. B. Kelly 1st Lt. L. L. Swanke
2nd Lt. W. P. Patton 1st Lt. G. R. Coleman
2nd Lt. C. E. Carson 2nd Lt. J. W. Ellingson
2nd Lt. T. H. Gill 1st Lt. F. N. Hass
2nd Lt. G. W. Kasten 1st Lt. G. M. Hermann, jr.
2nd Lt. D. H. Langman 2nd Lt. E. S. Hurlbut
Capt. P. L. Mathison 1st Lt. L. E. Jaklich
1st Lt. R. J. Pinter 1st Lt. G. Oberndorf
2nd Lt. M. T. Wright 2nd Lt. R. J. Platt
1st Lt. W. D. Wilson 2nd Lt. G. J. Peretti
1st Lt. S. M. Young, jr. 1st Lt. R. C. Pisarek
2nd Lt. B. W. Gravitt 2nd Lt. D. J. Timme
2nd Lt. A. K. Loeb 2nd Lt. J. A. Baker
1st Lt. Ross Orr 2nd Lt. R. W. Vergen
2nd Lt. J. S. Terry 1st Lt. E. S. Ford
2nd Lt. O. Stanley 2nd Lt. V. C. Harney
1st Lt. W. A. Warner, jr. 2nd Lt. H. M. Thompson
2nd Lt. W. A. Winsor 1st Lt. K. J. Herman
1st Lt. E. L. Bachstein 1st Lt. A. R. Jacobson
Capt. B. G. Hays 1st Lt. L. F. Stepanek
1st Lt. A. H. Criss 1st Lt. O. D. Thatcher
1st Lt. L. A. James 2nd Lt. H. L. Pelzer
1st Lt. D. A. Jacks 2nd Lt. E. K. Vander-veer
1st Lt. C. Myers 1st Lt. B. E. Clothier
2nd Lt. F. L. Pollard, jr. 1st Lt. V. J. Razak
2nd Lt. W. B. Thompson 1st Lt. L. K. Cloud
1st Lt. M. W. White 2nd Lt. L. E. Emery
2nd Lt. R. P. Honley 1st Lt. L. W. Tobe
2nd Lt. R. H. Hurst 2nd Lt. R. F. Klarer
1st Lt. M. Allainer 2nd Lt. J. F. Hebert
2nd Lt. J. N. Boeris 2nd Lt. J. H. Oakes
1st Lt. W. E. Burwell 2nd Lt. R. S. Brown
2nd Lt. W. A. Wilson 1st Lt. R. M. Colfesh
Capt. J. M. W. Greene 2nd Lt. P. D. Cheney
2nd Lt. E. S. Koshkin 1st Lt. A. George, jr.
2nd Lt. T. V. Burke 1st Lt. D. E. Allen
FO. S. H. Gooden, jr. 1st Lt. P. J. Deary
1st Lt. R. S. Fredendall 1st Lt. E. E. Kershaw
2nd Lt. F. C. Gauss

2nd Lt. P. L. Hartman 1st Lt. H. C. Dunav
FO. R. F. Jarvis 2nd Lt. W. H. Mills, jr.
1st Lt. H. D. Wright 2nd Lt. G. L. Jones
1st Lt. John Walas 1st Lt. J. T. Morton
1st Lt. E. M. Abeln 2nd Lt. R. W. Shively
1st Lt. D. F. Hennessy 2nd Lt. W. B. Bendure
1st Lt. M. E. Swenson 2nd Lt. R. W. Curtman
1st Lt. R. J. Weum 1st Lt. R. E. Fagan, jr.
1st Lt. J. W. Wright 2nd Lt. C. R. Graham
Capt. J. A. Gauthier 1st Lt. J. M. Jennings
2nd Lt. J. E. Hamilton 1st Lt. Z. C. Jubas
2nd Lt. D. L. Rench 1st Lt. J. P. Redinger
1st Lt. W. J. Robinson 1st Lt. F. E. Rogers
2nd Lt. E. A. Trevillion, jr. 1st Lt. R. E. Scharda
2nd Lt. B. J. Burdick 2nd Lt. R. A. Smith
2nd Lt. C. M. Burgess 1st Lt. H. Wicsekorek
2nd Lt. H. N. Gregory 1st Lt. V. L. Zieske
Capt. R. D. Knox 1st Lt. E. M. Corbin
2nd Lt. O. B. Schmidt, jr. 1st Lt. H. J. Bunstine
2nd Lt. E. M. Morris 1st Lt. N. J. Flynn
2nd Lt. C. L. Cook 1st Lt. J. S. Wynne
2nd Lt. D. A. Cornell 1st Lt. H. W. Hohl, jr.
2nd Lt. A. B. Deputeron 1st Lt. J. B. Hugus, jr.
2nd Lt. G. G. Hill 2nd Lt. G. B. Hirschel, jr.
FO. B. G. Kerker 2nd Lt. C. E. Jones
Capt. H. B. Roberts 1st Lt. L. Thomas A. Ksanznak
2nd Lt. J. A. Goe 1st Lt. R. E. King
2nd Lt. G. A. Bowen 1st Lt. W. A. Marmon
2nd Lt. J. H. Foster 1st Lt. C. F. Monson
1st Lt. R. S. Gressman 2nd Lt. A. Philpovich
2nd Lt. W. H. Robbins, jr. 1st Lt. A. Wheeler
2nd Lt. D. J. Blauston 1st Lt. B. M. Wolfe
1st Lt. W. L. Bonnett 2nd Lt. J. A. Wright
FO. R. J. Foley 2nd Lt. J. C. Hubbard
1st Lt. M. B. Cullen 1st Lt. F. C. Burton
1st Lt. W. C. Gould 1st Lt. P. L. Reardon
1st Lt. A. A. Grimm 2nd Lt. G. S. Stambaugh
1st Lt. N. F. Hirsch 1st Lt. W. J. Emerson, jr.
2nd Lt. R. W. McCormick 1st Lt. B. J. Boeske, jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Perkins 1st Lt. W. D. Burchfield
1st Lt. A. Pines 1st Lt. V. Thomas
1st Lt. H. P. Ryder 1st Lt. E. A. Wade
2nd Lt. G. A. Stone 2nd Lt. R. W. Andrew
Capt. H. J. Wall 1st Lt. V. O. Jones
1st Lt. G. L. Wright 1st Lt. A. D. Dillard
1st Lt. E. M. Blackstone

(Continued on Next Page)

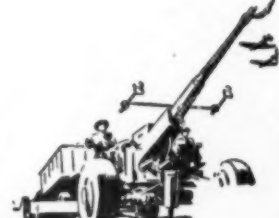


aircraft protection was just a "graduated" machine gun. Today, among others, is a highly efficient field piece.

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1st Lt. E. G. Tyree
2nd Lt. Herbert C. Vaughan, jr.
1st Lt. W. E. Weekley
1st Lt. E. C. Booth, jr.
1st Lt. S. S. Sutherland, jr.
2nd Lt. G. C. Connealy
2nd Lt. M. W. Jamison
2nd Lt. H. R. Miller
KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
FO. H. A. Thompson
2nd Lt. J. A. MacDonald
2nd Lt. R. E. Marsh
1st Lt. H. M. Moman, jr.
1st Lt. J. L. Rosenberg
2nd Lt. B. B. Rabun
1st Lt. E. A. Carr
Capt. L. G. Stath
2nd Lt. J. M. Reeves
2nd Lt. R. B. Blakewell
2nd Lt. R. J. Castillo
FO. K. E. Reed
2nd Lt. C. D. Stout
KILLED IN PACIFIC OCEAN AREA
2nd Lt. L. E. Borron
2nd Lt. W. W. Cook
KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
Lt. Col. J. R. Brabson, jr.
2nd Lt. W. W. Mossman
2nd Lt. R. N. Masonet
2nd Lt. A. L. McCurdy
2nd Lt. J. F. Thoennes
2nd Lt. R. E. Kuenzi
2nd Lt. R. J. Nathan
1st Lt. F. W. Ramlow
1st Lt. J. L. Herring
Lt. Col. J. P. Stopka
2nd Lt. J. A. Cravens
2nd Lt. G. B. Darby, III
1st Lt. F. A. Huff, jr.
2nd Lt. H. R. McFarland
2nd Lt. E. F. Weller, jr.
Capt. V. I. Taylor
2nd Lt. D. A. Criss
2nd Lt. E. S. Clark
1st Lt. J. K. Moreau
1st Lt. J. B. Naughton
2nd Lt. W. B. Turner
2nd Lt. R. E. Thompson
FO. D. M. Irby
1st Lt. C. C. Melsner
2nd Lt. G. I. Buck
1st Lt. A. J. Wright

Capt. Hermann J. F. Bottcher
2nd Lt. W. B. Edwards
1st Lt. H. H. Whitney, jr.
2nd Lt. T. C. Winski
2nd Lt. K. D. Penry
2nd Lt. C. Robertson, jr.
2nd Lt. S. C. Bitter, jr.
2nd Lt. J. F. Boyce
2nd Lt. C. H. Riggs
2nd Lt. D. E. Brown
2nd Lt. J. B. Miller
WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA
1st Lt. J. C. Bradford, jr.
Capt. W. H. Cooley
FO. D. C. Reopelle
2nd Lt. F. E. Patching
1st Lt. R. H. Shattuck
1st Lt. J. P. Olmsted
1st Lt. O. B. Carr, jr.
2nd Lt. G. G. Olsen
1st Lt. R. T. Jones
FO. A. P. Oliver
2nd Lt. W. F. Hanser
2nd Lt. E. E. Smith
2nd Lt. I. E. Fennell
2nd Lt. H. C. Porter
Capt. D. C. Pence
1st Lt. E. A. Lindgren
Capt. J. Tallerdar
2nd Lt. R. J. Thompson
2nd Lt. J. D. Egeberg, jr.
1st Lt. M. L. Gibson, jr.
1st Lt. E. W. Redmon
2nd Lt. J. F. Hannigan
2nd Lt. E. S. Labar
1st Lt. A. H. Maki
2nd Lt. C. J. Murray
2nd Lt. B. C. Grant-ham
1st Lt. J. W. Burris
Capt. R. L. Shetron
Capt. J. J. Little
2nd Lt. J. R. Enling
1st Lt. J. B. Bailey
2nd Lt. J. R. Collins, jr.
1st Lt. R. J. Morriss
2nd Lt. D. J. Bondy
2nd Lt. R. O. Lill
FO. L. W. Duncan
1st Lt. J. C. Pattison
1st Lt. J. P. Canning
2nd Lt. A. Sawin, jr.
1st Lt. R. C. Scheer
2nd Lt. J. W. Pahl
2nd Lt. C. F. Lambert
1st Lt. R. N. Young
Capt. W. G. Christman
1st Lt. T. J. Niland, jr.
1st Lt. T. L. Lamb
2nd Lt. R. K. Patch
1st Lt. M. W. Thompson
2nd Lt. R. P. Rohrs
1st Lt. R. O. Kime
2nd Lt. Harry E. Doughty
2nd Lt. C. W. Lane
2nd Lt. C. A. Lamb
1st Lt. J. P. Jones
2nd Lt. J. S. Lesneski

1st Lt. J. C. Lewis
2nd Lt. P. M. Lis
2nd Lt. D. Pascone
2nd Lt. F. A. Yarbrough
Capt. R. T. Parsons
1st Lt. C. W. Chaplinski
Lt. Col. L. Clarke
2nd Lt. E. W. McGeorge
2nd Lt. C. L. Power
1st Lt. J. Q. Neal
1st Lt. R. M. Terrill
1st Lt. C. G. Ely
2nd Lt. R. H. Jones
Capt. R. M. Mitchell
Maj. R. L. Bereuter
2nd Lt. R. E. Zoller
2nd Lt. E. W. Meredith
1st Lt. B. A. Harger
1st Lt. H. J. Cooksey
1st Lt. P. R. Yonge, jr.
1st Lt. R. R. Gainey
2nd Lt. R. S. Garrison
2nd Lt. W. T. Goode
1st Lt. G. O. Frazier
1st Lt. J. P. Chiniund
2nd Lt. S. R. Grandy
Lt. Col. E. F. Kent
2nd Lt. J. Kuester, jr.
2nd Lt. L. G. Martyn
2nd Lt. E. L. Allg
Capt. C. K. Mattocks
2nd Lt. N. S. Bemis
1st Lt. R. H. Myers
2nd Lt. T. D. Mesker
1st Lt. H. Huson, jr.
2nd Lt. J. R. Jones
2nd Lt. P. H. Wierls
1st Lt. D. G. Ackerson
1st Lt. R. S. Mills
2nd Lt. J. L. Hammerstrom
1st Lt. R. W. Kueche
2nd Lt. R. D. Mattson
2nd Lt. A. Melia
2nd Lt. E. C. Odil
2nd Lt. J. F. Brogan
2nd Lt. W. E. Haines
2nd Lt. J. G. Kinsman
2nd Lt. B. E. Ford
1st Lt. R. A. Huntley
2nd Lt. R. B. Berk
Capt. J. C. Zeh
2nd Lt. G. E. Harper
1st Lt. M. J. Breen
2nd Lt. F. J. Cirolia
Capt. L. J. Flanagan
1st Lt. G. A. Hanson
Capt. W. Lederer
2nd Lt. F. C. Mahlin, jr.
2nd Lt. M. S. Mulrain, jr.
1st Lt. E. P. Marclinkoski
1st Lt. J. A. McKenna
1st Lt. L. E. Niles
2nd Lt. F. M. Grice
1st Lt. R. D. Manning
1st Lt. J. N. Hunley, jr.
2nd Lt. B. A. Breslin
2nd Lt. R. K. Davies
1st Lt. J. W. Harper
2nd Lt. M. A. Herman
1st Lt. J. E. Kelly
Maj. J. F. Kuhns
2nd Lt. H. G. Livingston
1st Lt. J. G. Woomer
2nd Lt. H. C. Daniel

1st Lt. M. G. Jones
Col. E. J. Bond
2nd Lt. J. C. Brewer, jr.
1st Lt. J. W. Davis, jr.
1st Lt. A. L. Holt
Capt. D. O. Belew, jr.
1st Lt. S. N. Johnson, jr.
1st Lt. H. R. Kresdorn
1st Lt. A. J. Merkord
Capt. A. W. Layton
2nd Lt. T. R. Wright
Lt. Col. Guy Emery
1st Lt. C. A. Hudson
2nd Lt. R. L. Kepinglinger, jr.
2nd Lt. S. A. LeBlanc, jr.
2nd Lt. N. M. Martinez
Maj. K. T. McGeorge
2nd Lt. M. B. Johnson
1st Lt. P. G. Andrews
2nd Lt. R. L. Bower
2nd Lt. D. E. Burleigh
2nd Lt. M. L. Burnett
1st Lt. S. F. Jacob, jr.
1st Lt. R. W. Kolb
1st Lt. R. S. Lathchaw
1st Lt. J. W. MacDonald, jr.
1st Lt. W. G. Aitchison
1st Lt. C. S. McLean
Lt. Col. C. E. Hoy
1st Lt. S. Arthur, jr.
Capt. R. L. Edwards
Capt. Ivan L. McCracken
Capt. T. K. Spencer
1st Lt. C. A. Randolph
1st Lt. T. F. Enright
2nd Lt. A. C. Fischer, jr.
2nd Lt. C. W. Butler
1st Lt. L. Cameron
Capt. F. D. Hall
1st Lt. R. L. Holland
1st Lt. J. J. Luther, jr.
Maj. P. M. Royce
1st Lt. H. M. Bush, jr.
2nd Lt. H. L. Rod
2nd Lt. Alexander H. Stephens
2nd Lt. M. V. Wiljanen
Maj. K. W. Haworth
1st Lt. H. R. Larkin
Capt. V. C. Leiker
2nd Lt. J. B. Beard
1st Lt. S. H. Fain
1st Lt. R. H. Welsman
2nd Lt. J. D. Burroughs
1st Lt. J. H. Linthicum
2nd Lt. W. A. Brogan
1st Lt. A. R. Christie
Capt. H. B. Leadbeater
Capt. J. E. Warren
1st Lt. C. Whitham, jr.
Lt. Col. P. E. Conant
1st Lt. D. K. Hagena
1st Lt. J. C. Haldane
Maj. W. H. Hillier
1st Lt. R. C. Provencher
2nd Lt. J. A. Spaulding
1st Lt. V. V. Thompson
2nd Lt. R. M. Coughlan
1st Lt. G. B. Soelberg
FO. B. N. Darnell, jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Heiss
2nd Lt. A. E. Logan, jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Perry
1st Lt. G. R. Towarsend
1st Lt. R. A. Bergmann
1st Lt. F. J. Flaig
2nd Lt. H. H. Johnston
2nd Lt. W. H. Pilkenton, jr.
1st Lt. H. A. Roberts
1st Lt. G. R. Ryer
2nd Lt. C. E. Skelton, jr.
Capt. E. C. Anderson
1st Lt. G. R. Gamble
1st Lt. C. A. Garrison
1st Lt. G. A. Goets
2nd Lt. G. A. Gray, jr.
2nd Lt. B. Hafkin
2nd Lt. R. D. Herltage
2nd Lt. C. B. Jackson, jr.
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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. G. J. Reuter
Capt. W. B. Black
2nd Lt. C. J. Berger
1st Lt. J. W. Davis,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. P. Flala
1st Lt. W. J. Fleming
2nd Lt. S. R. Geno-
vese
1st Lt. J. L. Gifford
2nd Lt. V. L. Gigle-
vitch
1st Lt. R. C. Grady,
jr.
2nd Lt. A. D. Hicker-
son
2nd Lt. R. E. Jackson
1st Lt. J. Leitner
2nd Lt. E. L. Marks
1st Lt. A. L. Mente,
jr.
1st Lt. M. J. Rhoda,
jr.
1st Lt. F. E. Sheehan,
jr.
Capt. E. T. Siegel
2nd Lt. H. Souranian
2nd Lt. R. E. Spring-
er, jr.
Maj. H. D. Thomte
1st Lt. W. E. Tucker
1st Lt. E. C. Witte-
kind
2nd Lt. N. B. Wolfe
2nd Lt. H. M. Wyrick
2nd Lt. H. A. Bruck
1st Lt. R. G. Buss
1st Lt. R. B. Lee, jr.
1st Lt. William D.
Trumbly
Capt. A. H. Cook
2nd Lt. K. R. Allan
2nd Lt. R. C. Eberly
2nd Lt. H. S. Furst
2nd Lt. J. A. Kean
2nd Lt. J. P. Marion
1st Lt. C. A. McRae
1st Lt. J. D. Daven-
port, jr.
1st Lt. T. T. Gayley
1st Lt. B. C. Latham
1st Lt. F. E. J. Miller
1st Lt. A. L. Todd, jr.
2nd Lt. A. C. Ham
Capt. W. B. Long, jr.
1st Lt. R. Acker
2nd Lt. D. J. Cogilati
1st Lt. R. N. Corrigan
1st Lt. H. D. Glass
1st Lt. C. T. Jones

1st Lt. P. L. Morris
1st Lt. J. J. Flaherty
Maj. A. J. Alroidi
1st Lt. W. V. Cranston
1st Lt. A. F. Smith,
jr.
Capt. C. W. Kappel
2nd Lt. W. J. Morgan,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. R. Shupe
2nd Lt. W. J. Stuart
2nd Lt. Raymond
Helminiak
2nd Lt. H. Loken
Capt. A. S. Abramson
1st Lt. J. W. Gardner
1st Lt. F. Lopez
2nd Lt. L. E. Brown
Maj. J. F. Jackson
1st Lt. J. O. Witt, jr.
2nd Lt. N. N. Nolan
1st Lt. J. C. Santner
Capt. L. P. Simondi
Capt. W. P. Carlin
2nd Lt. T. Lidstone
Capt. Joseph Broudy
Maj. R. T. Dunn
2nd Lt. H. R. Giles
1st Lt. J. P. Padgett
1st Lt. J. L. Rhodes,
jr.
2nd Lt. R. E. Keenan
1st Lt. R. W. Bie-
galski
1st Lt. J. F. Drennan,
jr.
1st Lt. D. E. Jackson
1st Lt. E. G. Attebury
1st Lt. L. K. Dewar
1st Lt. B. M. Miller
2nd Lt. D. W. Fred-
ericks
2nd Lt. H. L. Pelzer
2nd Lt. M. G. Stone
2nd Lt. F. H. Gaden,
jr.
2nd Lt. P. A. Lyon
2nd Lt. H. W. Randall
Capt. P. B. Emmons
1st Lt. W. H. Dryden
1st Lt. A. J. Sikorsky,
jr.
1st Lt. H. F. Chilson
1st Lt. W. A. Cum-
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1st Lt. E. V. Gibson
2nd Lt. C. E. Gunder-
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2nd Lt. W. K. Stanton
Maj. G. A. Bahe

1st Lt. C. B. Brandon
2nd Lt. Jerome B. Mc-
Garthwaite
1st Lt. N. F. New-
mann
Capt. H. V. Olson
2nd Lt. J. C. Funk
2nd Lt. E. J. Hofer
2nd Lt. L. E. Dupont
2nd Lt. J. Chovet, jr.
2nd Lt. A. L. Ghezzi
2nd Lt. R. C. Kelly
Capt. M. B. McPike
2nd Lt. F. E. Best
Lt. Col. H. W. Candler
2nd Lt. V. J. Carroll
1st Lt. R. P. George
1st Lt. C. W. Giacomo
1st Lt. F. R. Kutak
2nd Lt. W. J. Lordan
2nd Lt. C. L. O'Neill
2nd Lt. H. W. Ram-
busch, jr.
2nd Lt. C. W. Sim-
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2nd Lt. P. H. Skala
1st Lt. W. J. Welsh,
jr.
1st Lt. R. H. Creven-
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1st Lt. W. E. Garrard
WOOUNED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
1st Lt. J. C. Lancas-
ter, jr.
FO. E. D. Cogburn
2nd Lt. W. E. Led-
better
2nd Lt. A. H. Price
1st Lt. J. T. Letts
2nd Lt. R. E. Melton
1st Lt. C. E. Farfaring

WOOUNED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
1st Lt. O. R. Thiede
Capt. W. O. Hansen
1st Lt. T. L. Hollen-
berg
Capt. H. A. Jennings
1st Lt. A. D. Land-
berg
1st Lt. C. B. Morcom,
jr.
2nd Lt. H. N. Gilbert,
jr.
2nd Lt. C. W. Melton
1st Lt. C. C. Milnes
2nd Lt. C. S. Iker
1st Lt. E. L. Durnall
1st Lt. W. A. Lyman
1st Lt. W. W. Leach
1st Lt. F. D. Kaplan

1st Lt. R. D. Keeler
1st Lt. E. Estes
2nd Lt. B. B. Sauer
2nd Lt. W. W. Wood
Capt. J. W. Ervin
1st Lt. H. E. Arant
2nd Lt. J. C. Barnhart
2nd Lt. J. E. Greiner
2nd Lt. L. W. Matlis
1st Lt. J. A. Zang
2nd Lt. H. Hoffman
1st Lt. J. E. Trusley
2nd Lt. J. W. Frye
Capt. J. W. Hall
Capt. J. W. McClain
1st Lt. D. W. Grabb
1st Lt. C. E. Ball
Capt. W. G. H. Dalton
Capt. F. H. Orbison
1st Lt. C. J. Christof-
fels
1st Lt. P. M. Browa
Capt. L. J. Cox
2nd Lt. W. R. Gwin
Capt. E. E. Ehly
1st Lt. H. J. Kenyon,
jr.
Lt. Col. E. S. McKee
2nd Lt. B. M. Fletch-
er
2nd Lt. D. T. Cowen
2nd Lt. R. D. Ralford
2nd Lt. J. O. Brown
2nd Lt. J. A. Doyle,
jr.
Capt. J. L. Barrett
1st Lt. A. J. Debnar
1st Lt. A. E. Kirchen-
bauer
Lt. Col. J. E. Lan-
drum, jr.
1st Lt. R. E. Housel
1st Lt. E. A. Farley
1st Lt. M. B. Stern
2nd Lt. A. Bertin
1st Lt. N. J. Carey,
jr.
1st Lt. C. D. Majka
1st Lt. P. L. Massa
2nd Lt. L. J. Mc-
Mackin
2nd Lt. L. T. Parker
2nd Lt. D. G. Kern
1st Lt. S. E. Kirkland

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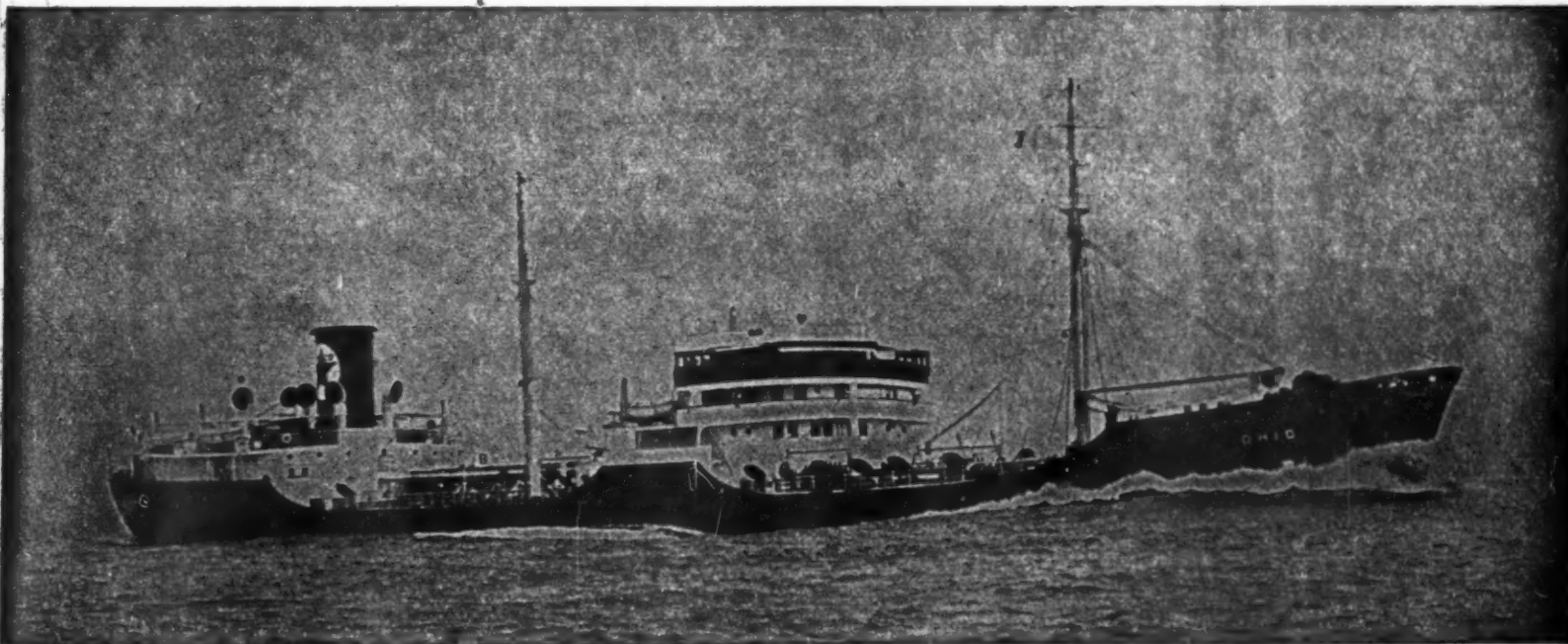
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(Continued from preceding page)

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 dridge
 1st Lt. U. L. Atkin-
 son
 1st Lt. T. E. Burke,
 jr.

WOUNDED IN PACIFIC-ASIATIC
REGIONS

1st Lt. W. C. Greely
 1st Lt. R. W. Griffin
 1st Lt. C. F. Barn-
 hart
 2nd Lt. P. L. Har-
 rington
 Capt. W. B. Hill
 1st Lt. Russell L.
 Christensen
 2nd Lt. D. C. Huffman
 2nd Lt. R. A. Gottlieb
 1st Lt. J. A. Her-
 rington
 1st Lt. Wallace G.
 Montague
 1st Lt. R. F. Lowell
 1st Lt. L. A. Forbes
 2nd Lt. M. B. Fortune
 1st Lt. A. J. Kester
 1st Lt. P. W. Capp,
 jr.
 1st Lt. W. O. Boyd,
 jr.
 1st Lt. R. H. Kukuk

INTERMED BY GERMANY

1st Lt. F. S. Bird
 2nd Lt. F. B. Creel
 2nd Lt. A. Yurkatas
 1st Lt. J. E. Alexan-
 der, jr.
 2nd Lt. H. W. Blair
 2nd Lt. G. B. Potter
 2nd Lt. J. C. Woodley
 2nd Lt. D. P. Flan-
 igan
 1st Lt. J. E. Faria
 Col. W. E. Arnold, jr.
 1st Lt. D. E. Bell
 1st Lt. D. P. Bloom
 2nd Lt. J. T. Cheney

1st Lt. J. Patton
 FO. A. S. Rosenthal
 1st Lt. E. D. Smith
 1st Lt. F. L. Sturges
 2nd Lt. W. D. Whit-
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 2nd Lt. C. R. Hack-
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 Capt. E. R. Clark
 2nd Lt. C. B. Willis,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. R. D. Alder-
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 1st Lt. A. D. Buckley,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. L. J. Czarnota
 2nd Lt. N. R. Dahl-
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 2nd Lt. William W.
 Fannon
 2nd Lt. A. P. Feedback
 1st Lt. A. Hicks
 2nd Lt. R. K. Mc-
 Candless
 1st Lt. V. C. Prickett
 1st Lt. S. C. Winfree,
 jr.
 1st Lt. M. Arnovitz
 1st Lt. S. N. Hodges,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. C. J. Ingrah-
 am, jr.
 2nd Lt. R. F. Poole,
 jr.
 1st Lt. C. E. Ashley
 1st Lt. C. F. Bain
 2nd Lt. W. G. Barker
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 1st Lt. W. W. Harris
 2nd Lt. C. C. Heckel
 1st Lt. W. G. Hohen-
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 FO. L. A. Istel
 1st Lt. W. J. Kiley
 2nd Lt. G. L. Klaus
 2nd Lt. E. J. Marevka
 1st Lt. R. G. Os-
 trander
 2nd Lt. A. P. Quinn
 2nd Lt. D. H. Reno

2nd Lt. J. B. Saidla
 1st Lt. H. A. Todd
 1st Lt. J. W. Vicek
 2nd Lt. S. Bier
 2nd Lt. J. L. Bunch,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. D. M. Childes
 2nd Lt. J. L. Clingan
 Maj. W. N. Engels
 1st Lt. J. W. Keckler
 2nd Lt. H. L. Offutt
 1st Lt. R. V. Thomas
 1st Lt. R. K. Baker
 1st Lt. B. A. Briggs
 2nd Lt. K. E. Foster
 2nd Lt. L. W. Hamann
 2nd Lt. J. E. Hamiel
 1st Lt. C. V. Hull, jr.
 2nd Lt. M. L. Jones
 1st Lt. J. L. Timmins
 1st Lt. Frank Vratny
 1st Lt. H. C. Waldorf
 2nd Lt. R. W. Ward
 FO. D. O. Coltrane
 1st Lt. C. J. Ecklund
 1st Lt. K. M. Brown
 2nd Lt. J. W. Dohm
 1st Lt. J. K. Hartman
 1st Lt. N. E. Kottke
 2nd Lt. R. E. White
 1st Lt. W. T. Alken
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 1st Lt. W. E. Stone
 2nd Lt. J. D. Bante
 Maj. V. L. Bowman
 2nd Lt. J. R. Flint
 2nd Lt. J. E. Fuhr-
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 1st Lt. H. J. Hart
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 Capt. J. J. Hockery
 1st Lt. R. S. Marquis
 2nd Lt. R. R. Nelson
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 2nd Lt. W. J. Reis, jr.
 2nd Lt. W. J. Bello
 1st Lt. R. K. Caldwell
 1st Lt. A. S. Champion
 2nd Lt. J. M. Cook
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 2nd Lt. P. G. Dein-
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 1st Lt. J. W. Flisnick
 2nd Lt. J. H. Furey
 2nd Lt. C. R. Gebauer
 2nd Lt. G. C. Hauck
 2nd Lt. J. E. Barbour,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. W. C. Boyce
 1st Lt. J. S. Bromberg
 2nd Lt. A. E. Alex-
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 1st Lt. J. D. Allardice
 2nd Lt. A. A. Archlo-
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 2nd Lt. B. Armstrong
 2nd Lt. J. A. Ball
 2nd Lt. C. J. Behan,
 jr.
 1st Lt. R. B. Bell
 2nd Lt. R. N. Blazey
 1st Lt. J. H. Boe
 1st Lt. R. C. Brandt
 1st Lt. D. E. Carey
 2nd Lt. J. F. Carter
 1st Lt. D. J. Cole
 1st Lt. L. J. Corp
 2nd Lt. F. Delmerico,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. F. A. Dinneen,
 jr.
 2nd Lt. R. L. Earle
 2nd Lt. P. G. Elabeck
 FO. C. J. Farrell
 1st Lt. R. C. Fitzpat-
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 2nd Lt. M. S. Fox
 2nd Lt. M. S. Fuller
 2nd Lt. C. L. Gould
 1st Lt. H. J. Graves,
 jr.
 Capt. R. T. Harris
 2nd Lt. A. J. Hill
 2nd Lt. F. C. Hyne
 1st Lt. L. M. Jones
 FO. J. T. Jurcyk
 1st Lt. R. J. Keck
 2nd Lt. R. D. Keeler
 2nd Lt. R. G. Kelley
 FO. T. J. Mahon
 2nd Lt. R. J. Maloney
 2nd Lt. P. J. Mosche-
 rosch
 2nd Lt. V. C. Niemann
 2nd Lt. D. J. Regan,
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 2nd Lt. M. Rubin
 2nd Lt. F. J. Vallar-
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 1st Lt. R. Walker
 2nd Lt. A. L. Wick-
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U. S. War Roundup
BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR
15 March 1945

During this past week the seizure of the Ludendorff railway bridge at Remagen and the progressively widening occupation of a bridgehead area on the east bank of the Rhine have been the feature of activities on the Western European Front.

When troops of the 9th Armored Division, with skill and daring, took advantage of their opportunity and crossed the bridge, they lived up to the best traditions of initiative, boldness and courage in the United States Army. The engineers who cut the demolition wires, the riflemen who made the crossing in the face of sniper fire and the lively possibility that the bridge might be blown from under them, and the officers who ordered and led the operation deserve the congratulations they have received.

Since the crossing American infantrymen and armored elements have enlarged the bridgehead east of the Rhine to an area 11 miles long and 5 miles deep. The first German counterattacks were repulsed and we have continued to hold the initiative.

Our control of the bridge has defied enemy artillery and airplanes. Although shells have hit the bridge it has been swiftly repaired. Our antiaircraft gunners and our fighter planes on patrol have been more than a match for the enemy air attacks. In 5 days 66 enemy planes were shot down. The construction of a pontoon bridge has supplemented the railway bridge, and small boats are also in operation.

The bridgehead may be the scene of still heavier fighting, but we have had time to consolidate our position.

The desperate situation of the Germans is indicated by German Army orders to shoot all stragglers. Last December we captured orders which directed the shooting of attempted deserters and the notification to all troops that the families of deserters would be subjected to the death penalty. I cite these as examples of the iron grip the Nazi leaders are attempting to maintain over the German Army and people.

Following the usual practice of giving out complete casualty figures at regular intervals, I have the United States ground force losses for France, the Lowlands and Germany for the month of February. They are as follows: killed 4,145, wounded 26,436, missing 3,887—a total of 34,468. Although this represents a loss of brave men who are not easily spared, it is a matter of satisfaction to note that our casualties in this theater dropped substantially from the levels of December and January when the totals were 74,788 and 61,962, respectively. During most of February there was less intensive activity and also the enemy had been weakened by our prior blows.

From the time of the D-Day landings last June up to 1 March, American ground force casualties in Western Europe have been as follows: killed 70,414, wounded 297,547, and missing 57,046. The difference between these cumulative figures and the cumulative totals as of 1 February, which I gave to you on 15 February, includes adjustments to revise and perfect previous monthly reports as well as to take account of the actual February losses.

There has been limited ground action in Italy. American troops of the Fifth Army captured Mt. Spigolino west of the Pistola-Bologna highway and pressure was leveled against active German resistance at Vergato.

The Allied air force in Italy has made such constant attack upon the Brenner supply route in the Alps as to leave it of small use to the enemy.

On the Eastern Front, Russian forces have captured Kustrin on the Oder River 38 miles from Berlin after bitter street fighting. Thus another Nazi fortress at the center of the front and at a point where the Germans are especially sensitive has fallen.

Other Soviet forces are pressing close upon Stettin at the mouth of the Oder. In the campaign to get rid of the German pockets on the Russian northern flank, the Soviet Army is compressing many thousands of

(Continued on Next Page)

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 1228 Euclid Avenue
 Cleveland, Ohio

U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Germans in the area around Danzig and Gdynia.

In the Philippines, forces under General MacArthur landed at the western extremity of Mindanao, overpowering the Japanese and swiftly capturing Zamboanga and the airfields there. The enemy was driven into the hills where he may try to make a stand. But between our troops and the active Filipino guerrillas the Japanese in Mindanao are sure of an unpleasant time.

The landing at Zamboanga was made with the aid of naval forces and airplanes. The initial success of the operation returns to our control the entire western side of the Philippines from western Luzon to Palawan to Mindanao. At Zamboanga we are within 210 miles of Borneo.

American control in the western Philippines reinforces the blockade of the South China Sea. Our planes are reaching out every day to Formosa, Hongkong, Hainan Island and the Indo-China coast. In one day 32,000 tons of enemy shipping was destroyed or damaged seriously by our planes.

The casualty figures for the enemy and for our own forces in the operations on Luzon and Leyte throw striking light on the Philippine campaign. Not including the thousands killed or drowned on transports, the Japanese counted killed on land now number 150,278. We have captured 1,516. The number of our killed comes to 6,880. If the missing are added to this figure the total is 7,243. In addition we have had 23,978 wounded, or total casualties of 31,221.

In Burma the Chinese have advanced south of Lashio and Indian troops have driven into Mandalay, which was the center of Japanese resistance for central Burma. The Japanese are being mopped up in house-to-house fighting. West and south of Mandalay, British troops are drawing the net tighter. In China the 14th Air Force continues its attack on Japanese positions, and Chinese ground troops have been active in the Sulchwan area.

United States Army casualties as compiled in Washington on the basis of individual names reported through 7 March and reflecting actual events in the first half of February follow: 145,733 killed, 450,768 wounded, 80,656 missing and 62,302 prisoners—a total of 748,457. Of the wounded, 228,502 have returned to duty.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 583, 9 March—Pacific Theater: The PT-77 and PT-79 were lost in the Philippine area, having been sunk by one of our own ships. This incident was the result of an error in

identification.

No. 584, 9 March—Far East: United States submarines have reported the sinking of 12 enemy vessels, including an escort carrier and a destroyer, as a result of operations in these waters. The ships sunk were: 1 Es-forest aircraft carrier, 1 Destroyer, 1 large cargo transport, 1 large tanker, 2 medium cargo transports, 5 medium cargo vessels, and 1 small cargo transport.

U. S. FORCES IN CHINA

7 March—P-51's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force swept the Tatung-Pukow railroad system as far north as Peiping yesterday, destroying seven enemy locomotives and damaging nine.

8 March—Fourteen locomotives were destroyed and thirteen damaged by fighter sweeps of the Fourteenth Air Force on the Peiping-Hankow and the Lung-Hai railroads as far north as Peiping and east to Tientsin yesterday. Railroad tunnels at Tientsin, southwest of Peiping, and Sinyang, north of Hankow, were bombed.

9 March—B-25's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force swept over the Slang River valley south of Changsha on 8 March. Four motor convoys were strafed and Changsha waterfront installations were bombed.

10 March—B-25's and P-51's of the United States Fourteenth Air Force, attacked the railroad yards at Sinsiang, northwest of Kai-feng, yesterday, starting three large fires.

11 March—Fighters and bombers of the United States Fourteenth Air Force bombed Isanghsien, Japanese-held railroad center between Tientsin and Tehsien on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad in North China, on 10 March. Fires were started.

12 March—B-24's of the Fourteenth Air Force bombed harbor installations at Tournane in French Indo-China and probably sank a large tanker. A large freighter probably was sunk in Hainan Strait.

13 March—Striking into French Indo-China, B-25's of the Fourteenth Air Force yesterday bombed both spans of the Song-rang highway bridge about midway between Hanoi and Halphong.

ADVANCED HQ. ON LUZON

8 March—Luzon: In the Fourteenth Corps sector the Eleventh Airborne Division and attached 158th Infantry Regiment moved south in Batangas Province to Balayan Bay. The town of Calatagnan and Balayan were captured.

9 March—Luzon: In the First Corps sector the Thirty-third Division drove twelve miles up the narrow coastal plain north of Rosario to capture Aringay and secure the

(Continued on Next Page)

"THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PRECIOUS METAL"

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The advertisement features a background illustration of a large ship at sea. Overlaid on this are four circular frames, each containing a different military insignia and a banner. The banners read: "AIR" (with a pilot's wings), "IN THE LAND" (with a Marine's emblem), "ON THE SEA" (with a Navy's emblem), and "UNDER THE SEA" (with a submarine's emblem). At the bottom, the text reads: "HILBORN-HAMBURGER, INC. 75 East 26th Street, New York 10, N. Y."

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U. S. War Roundup

(Continued from Preceding Page)

line Tubao-Pugo-Twin Peaks.

10 March—Luzon: In the Fourteenth Corps sector the First Cavalry and Sixth Infantry Divisions are increasing their enveloping pressure on the Antipolo-Wawa line, making substantial gains east of Bayanbayan and on the south flank.

11 March—In the First Corps sector the Forty-third and Thirty-eighth Divisions continued their two-pronged drive through rugged mountain terrain toward Balete Pass.

12 March—Mindanao: We have landed near Zamboanga on the southwesternmost tip of Mindanao following neutralization of the enemy defenses by extensive air and naval bombardment and mine sweeping. Units of the Forty-first Division of the Eighth Army landed against light opposition in the vicinity of Wolfe airdrome. We have taken the villages of San Mateo, Jan Jose, Calarian and San Roque and are advancing on Zamboanga City.

13 March—Mindanao: The Forty-first Division captured Zamboanga city and San Roque airdrome. The enemy has still been unable to effectively organize his forces. The rapidity and surprise of our advance overran strong enemy defensive positions, with elaborate steel and concrete pillboxes and artillery-supported strong points, with only

minor loss to our troops.

14 March—Luzon: In the Fourteenth Corps sector forward elements of the Eleventh Airborne Division reached Los Banos, south of Laguna de Bay, site of the former international camp, and Santo Tomas on the main road and rail route to south Luzon. The 158th Regimental Combat Team captured Batangas.

CINCPOA

No. 201, 7 March—Attacking in all sectors of the line the Marines on Iwo Island advanced against heavy enemy resistance on 7 March. In the Fifth Marine Division sector on the west flank our forces moved forward about 500 yards on the left with lesser gains in the center and right. The Third Division in the center advanced about 588 yards at one point after engaging the enemy in hand to hand fighting. Advances of 100 to 200 yards were reported in local areas of the Fourth Division sector on the east.

No. 202, 8 March—Attacking resolutely in the face of heavy resistance the Marines on Iwo Island made small advances in all sectors of the lines on 8 March. Defending every prepared position desperately, the enemy used light and heavy machine guns and intense small arms fire to slow the movement of our forces. Operating over extremely difficult terrain our tanks knocked out a number of enemy pillboxes. The attack was supported by carrier aircraft and the guns of surface units of the fleet.

No. 203, 10 March—During the night of 8-9 March, the enemy attempted infiltration

of Marine lines on Iwo Island on a large scale and subjected troops in the Fourth Division sector to heavy mortar and sniper fire. The Fourth Division destroyed 504 of the enemy while repulsing these attacks.

A general advance was made on the island on 9 March with forward elements of the Third Marine Division reaching the northeast beaches early in the afternoon. Gains up to several hundred yards were made against very stiff resistance. Army fighters based on Iwo Island joined carrier aircraft in providing close support for the troops and fleet units continued to shell the enemy. Heavy artillery preparation was directed on enemy positions prior to attack by the infantry.

On 10 March, the Marines continued their attack and widened the area held on the northeast beaches of Iwo Island by noon.

No. 204, 10 March—The Marines on Iwo Island continued to drive forward on the afternoon of 10 March. By 1800 the Fourth Division had made substantial advances along most of its front and one of its patrols had reached the beach on the easternmost point of the island. Enemy resistance appeared to be decreasing at numerous points along the lines.

No. 205, 11 March—The Third and Fourth Marine Divisions drove through enemy lines to capture most of the east coast of Iwo Island on 11 March. The remainder of the enemy's garrison was compressed to a small area at the northern end of the island by the troops of the Fifth Marine Division. A small pocket of enemy resistance was bypassed by the Fourth Marine Division and was still holding out at 1800 on 11 March. At that time the Fifth Division was gaining slowly in the north against heavy resistance. The attack was supported by heavy artillery and Naval gunfire.

No. 206, 12 March—The Fifth Marine Division continued its advance on Iwo Island on 12 March and further reduced the area held by the enemy on the northern end of the island. Remnants of the enemy garrison in this sector continued to offer stiff resistance. Mopping up operations were in progress in the Third and Fourth Divisions' zones of action, but one enemy pocket continued to hold out at 1800 on 12 March. Naval gunfire and Army fighters supported the troops in the fighting on the northern end of the island.

No. 207, 13 March—While mopping up operations continued in the Third and Fourth Division sectors, our forces made unopposed landings on Kama and Kangoku Rocks west of the island. During the day 115 caves were sealed up.

TWENTIETH AIR FORCE

No. 67, 10 March—B-29 crews returning from today's Superfortress bombing attack upon Kuala Lumpur in Malaya report good results were observed in clear weather. The attack was centered upon the Japanese railway supply line, and was mounted in medium force by Brig. Gen. Roger M. Ramey's XX Bomber Command from bases in India.

No. 68, 12 March—Nagoya, the biggest single concentration of aircraft production in Japan and the home of the world's largest aircraft plant, was attacked in very great strength Sunday 12 March by Superfortresses armed with incendiary bombs. Reports of returning crews of Maj. Gen. Curtis E. LeMay's XXI Bomber Command indicated the attack was equally as successful as the assault upon Tokyo, which was carried out only two days earlier.

No. 69, 12 March—Superfortresses of General Ramey's XX Bomber Command on 12 March again bombed Singapore, the former British naval base now in Japanese possession.

No. 70, 14 March—Superfortresses of General LeMay's XXI Bomber Command carried out in very great strength Tuesday an attack upon urban industrial targets in Osaka, second largest city in Japan.

ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

7 March—Allied forces are meeting fierce resistance along the approaches to Xanten. Sonabek, southwest of Xanten, has been captured against moderate resistance, and farther south our troops have made advances of two miles to the Bonninghardt Forest. The town of Rheinberg has been cleared.

8 March—In Cologne our units continued to mop up sporadic resistance in the southeast section of the city. South of Cologne we cleared Rondorf, Immdorf, Meschenich and Fischelich and reached Bruchl.

9 March—Allied forces have surrounded Xanten despite strong enemy resistance and are fighting in the town. Heavy fighting continues in the area of Veen.

10 March—Our crossing of the Rhine was made at Remagen, where a railway bridge was captured intact by our armor. Erpel, on the east bank of the Rhine, was captured by our forces before they proceeded inland.

11 March—Allied forces have virtually eliminated the German bridgehead west of Wesel and only mopping-up operations remain to be completed. The enemy has blown both bridges at Wesel.

Farther south we have expanded our Rhine bridgehead at Remagen with gains of 500 to 1,500 yards eastward toward high ground.

12 March—We have extended our Remagen

bridgehead to a width of nine miles and a depth of three miles. Two small enemy counter-attacks were repulsed. Our units in the bridgehead are fighting in Honnef and have captured the towns of Rheinbreitbach, Bruchhausen, Unkel, Ohlenberg and Linz.

13 March—The Allied bridgehead across the Rhine has been extended against increasing enemy resistance to a depth of four miles and a length of ten miles.

In the northern part of the bridgehead fighting continues in Honnef. Our units cleared the towns of Hargarten and Glasterhahn, northeast of Linz, and fighting is in progress in Hoenningen, in the southern portion of the bridgehead.

STRATEGIC AIR FORCE EUROPE

7 March—More than 900 B-17s and B-24s today attacked three benzol plants and an oil refinery in the Ruhr, the railroad viaduct near Bielefeld and marshaling yards at Glessen, Siegen, Soest and Bielefeld.

10 March—Rail yards and viaducts in and near the industrial Ruhr Valley were attacked today by more than 1,350 B-24s and B-17s.

11 March—Submarine building yards at Hamburg, Bremen and Kiel, and oil refineries at Hamburg, Harburg and Bremen, were attacked Sunday by more than 1,200 B-24s and B-17s.

12 March—Approximately 650 B-24s and B-17s today bombed naval and military installations at the German Baltic port of Swinemunde, while approximately 700 other heavy bombers attacked railway yards at Betzdorf, Dillenburg, Siegen, Friedburg and Marburg, all between Frankfurt on the Main and the Ruhr.

Michigan State Troops

Col. Owen J. Cleary, commanding officer of the 31st Infantry Regiment, Michigan State Troops, speaking before the Adcraft Club in Detroit, recently summarized the changes made in Michigan's state military force within the past year and a half.

The organization now numbers about 7,000 members, the tactical scheme providing for four regiments of Infantry, one Quartermaster battalion, one Engineer battalion, two Military Police battalions, one Ambulance company, one Chemical company, one Signal company and one Division Headquarters company.

Colonel Cleary pointed out that while these units are distributed through the state, they are located in or easily available to areas whose protection is essential. In 1943 the state owned but a few military vehicles. Today the number exceeds 285, purchased by state funds. In addition to these there are several federally-owned vehicles and approved requisitions will bring the total number available to over 500 by the summer of 1945. These vehicles include troop carriers, armored cars, combat cars, passenger cars, ambulances, reconnaissance and command cars and motorcycles.

The basic weapon of the Michigan State Troops is the .30 caliber Enfield rifle, model 1917. Thompson and Reising .45 caliber sub-machine guns and .30 caliber machine guns are also issued to units. Quantities of CN and DM gas in canisters, grenades and projectiles, with projectile guns, are also issued. Units are well clothed and equipped with items obtained by state purchase or procurement from the United States.

New Navy Weapons

That the Navy has a new and improved torpedo under production was indicated during testimony on the 1st Deficiency Appropriation Bill for 1945, reported to the House this week.

Rear Adm. G. F. Hussey, Jr., Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told members of the House Appropriations Committee that the torpedoes are "a new project which will replace torpedoes now in service and give us improved characteristics."

Asked by Representative Taber, N. Y., if the torpedoes in service are being withdrawn, Admiral Hussey replied: "Not unless the new torpedoes are available in adequate quantity. I expect there will be a demand to replace a great many of those now in service."

The bill carries supplemental appropriations of \$368,715,208 for rockets and rocket ammunition, of which \$219,584,000 is for rockets.

Waterproof Matches

Water-resistant matches, which not only light in damp weather but which can be immersed in water for as long as six hours and still light, have been procured by the Quartermaster Corps.

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Cona. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

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Air Forces Board (Continued from First Page)

the board are included in the branches which are headed Aircraft, Armament, Communications, Equipment, Policy and Evaluation.

The Aircraft Branch is broken down still further into departments concerned with fighters, bombers, and special developments. The latter includes new designs and innovations in aircraft.

Most of the Aircraft and Tactics Division work is done at the Tactical Center which has a variety of planes and facilities making it unique among military installations in this country.

Thoroughness of the work of the Aircraft Division is illustrated by the tactical tests on the P-61, the now famous Black Widow. A few of the many problems to be considered in testing this night fighter were speed, fuel capacity, armament, visibility, rate of climb, handling in maneuvers, and such small but important matters as whether the cockpit was lighted insufficiently or too well for the work the plane was to perform. It worked to eliminate anything that would cause pilot fatigue. Tests conducted on the P-47 resulted in the redesigning of that plane, and Maj. Edward S. Hadfield of the Board's staff was awarded the Air Medal for his compressibility test flights in it.

The Communications Branch is divided into two parts, the first concerned with radar devices and techniques and the second with all other forms of signal devices and communications.

The Armament and Ordnance Branch covers guns, gunsights, bombs, chemical and smoke techniques, and even such things as the chemical dyes used as signaling devices by fliers forced down over water.

Among its projects the Board also conducts tests on materiel used by other branches of the service and by allied countries. Examples of this work are tests which it has made on Navy rockets and on British chemical bombs to determine their suitability for the AAF.

Among the hundreds of items tested by the Equipment Division are food warmers, shelters, holsts, bulldozers,

jeeps, parachute harness, oxygen masks, types of airplane seats, flying suits, and anything else that has to do with the AAF in combat or on the ground.

In addition to making tests and recommendations, the Board has another function—the development of Standard Operating Procedures which become doctrine for the AAF on the use of all equipment and materiel. It also provides information requested by schools for instructional purposes.

As an agency which not only keeps up with the war but well ahead of it, the AAF Board has an A-1 priority on materials and practically the same thing on personnel.

Puerto Ricans to Panama

Hq. Panama Canal Dept.—Assignment of three officers and 40 enlisted men from Puerto Rico units to the Military Police division of the Panama Canal Department Provost Marshal's office has facilitated the work of the Army's law-enforcing agency and enhanced its high degree of efficiency.

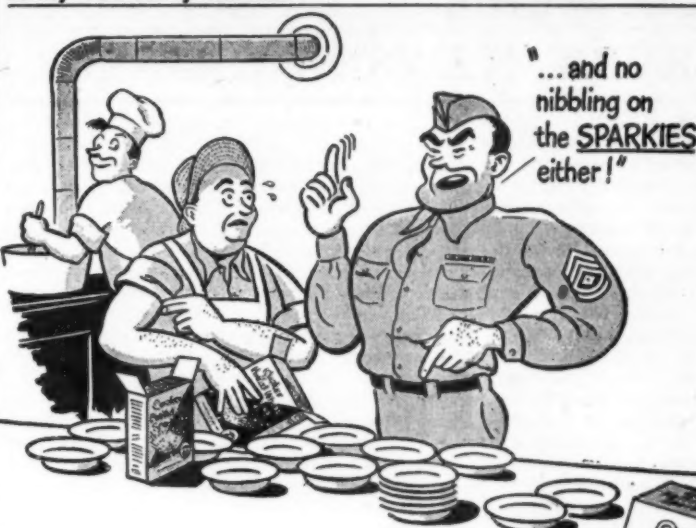
"The appearance and pride of the Insular troops in the organization is especially noteworthy," Col. H. G. Yopp, Provost Marshal, commented. "The addition of Spanish-speaking military police—all of whom are fluently bi-lingual—is bound to increase the efficient standard of performance long characteristic of our organization," he added.

Watch Group Attendance

Presence of government personnel at group meetings frequently serves as an excuse for such meetings to be considered as in the war interest, in the opinion of Justice James Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, as quoted in a recent Coast Guard order.

Careful consideration therefore should be given to the attendance of naval personnel at such meetings, determining that their purpose really is essential to the war effort, Justice Byrnes said.

Preventive maintenance is not a beauty treatment but it prolongs the good looks and years of equipment.



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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Just as Allied diplomatic and military collaboration against Germany has been and is the aim of the President, so it has been and is his policy in the further operations which have been planned against Japan. With Britain and her Dominions, especially Canada and Australia, and the Netherlands, there is entire agreement on the important contribution each will make to the Pacific-Asiatic war. The Chung King Government of China, with such resources as it possesses, is pictured as resolutely determined to participate in the destruction of the Japanese invaders. Omitted from calculations for the moment is the Soviet Union, but the way has been paved for its cooperation when Marshal Stalin shall deem it expedient to strike.

These facts are of special interest in view of the conferences which have been held in Washington and Chung King during the past two weeks. Admiral Nimitz and Admiral Halsey, Maj. Gen. Hurley, Ambassador to China, Lt. Gen. Wedemeyer, in command of the American Forces in the China Theatre and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, as mouthpiece for Prime Minister Churchill, have talked with the President, General of the Army Marshall, Fleet Admiral King, and the Combined Chiefs of Staff. In Chung King, Lord Mountbatten, commanding the South East Asian Theatre, conferred with Generalissimo Chiang and the American-Chinese Staff. The object of these conferences was to obtain agreement on plans to be executed co-ordinately against our common Far Eastern enemy, and this having been approved, to inaugurate essential preliminary operations and make preparations for the all out campaign envisaged. The one prominent figure absent from Washington was General of the Army MacArthur, and as he bulks too largely in the American and Dominion eye to be disregarded in connection with the proposed reduction of Japan, it is assumed he will be ordered to the Capital to present his views as soon as he has made important organized Japanese resistance in the Philippines, and has aided as far as he properly can, in the establishment of the Osmena Government in those islands.

Because of the vast distances involved in the combined Pacific-Asiatic theatres the President, in agreement with Mr. Churchill, deemed it necessary in the past stages of the war to distribute them into a number of areas under military or naval command. But island hopping, allied with massive strokes, to use General MacArthur's expression, has brought us within easy bombing and even bombardment range of the Japanese homeland, and the operations conducted have had serious repercussions upon Japanese strategy in China. Admiral Nimitz now has his headquarters at Guam, which is within 1400 miles of Tokyo. General MacArthur is established at Manila, some 1200 miles from Kyushu. This home island of Japan has important industries and naval and military installations, which our flying fortresses have bombed, and should we gain possession of it, we will control the Sea of Japan and the straits of Shimonoseki, and largely dominate Japanese communications with their troops in China. Between Luzon and Kuyshu are Formosa, the Pescadores, and the Ryū Kyū Islands, most of which we have bombed and bombarded. Thus, the areas of Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur are joined and will overlap. Eventually an over-all command probably will be created, in which General MacArthur is expected to figure, but meanwhile the existing coordination of the Combined Chiefs of Staff will maintain.

Thanks to the tact displayed by Ambassador Hurley and Gen. Wedemeyer, there has been eradicated the ill-feeling which necessitated the recall of the blunt and able soldier, Gen. Stilwell, and relations promising of harmony have been established. Such a condition has become the more essential because of the expectation that the Japanese once more will attempt to capture Kunming, the headquarters of our activities, cut the Burma road and seize Chung King. As a step toward this end, that enemy, disregarding the alliance made with the Vichy Government in 1941 for the "joint defense" of Indo-China, ousted the French authorities and attacked their troops, and fighting still is in progress. When Japan first sent its military into Indo-China, the United States protested on the ground that the security of the Philippines was endangered, and entered into futile negotiations culminating with a proposal for the international neutralization of the French colony. The proposal failed because Japan wanted access to Thailand, which it forced into the war as an ally, and because it wished to use Indo-China as an avenue of approach to points in China which would isolate that country. Aware of the importance of the avenue, its defense unquestionably was discussed by Lord Mountbatten with Gen. Sultan, in command of the American forces in the Burma-India theatre, and Generalissimo Chiang.

It is clear from the above that coordination of future operations in these several regions must be effected. This relates to the sea, where the British have gathered a naval force in itself strong enough to destroy the Japanese Navy, to the air, and to the land operations. The immediate goal of the British is the restoration to the Empire of Malaya, Singapore, British Borneo and Hong Kong; of Australia the recovery of the islands the Japanese seized; of the Dutch the reacquisition of their East Indies; of China the expulsion of the Japanese from their territory, and, all of them, with the United States, the complete destruction of the Japanese Armies and Navy. All the officers who participated in the conferences here are in accord on these objectives. The first task continues to be the conquest of Hitler's Germany, but believing it to be at hand—Mr. Churchill said this week in connection with the war in Europe "victory lies before us, certain, perhaps near"—plans for the concentration of all our resources against Japan have been perfected and preparations for their execution have been begun. Shifted from Europe will be some of our Armies, most of our Air Forces, and practically all of our Navy, including their carriers. Relative to Japan, Mr. Churchill, going farther than some of his Ministers, declared her reduction requires an intense effort, "and no mood of war weariness must prevent us from doing our duty to the last inch and the last minute." Australia now is mopping up South Pacific Islands and her ships have served with our Navy in the Philippines. Canada took part in the Aleutian campaign, and Mr. MacKenzie King has left no doubt that the Dominion will take part also in the operations in the Far East. Against the formidable forces that will be assembled, in face of the bombing she recently has undergone, and which will be intensified under the plans adopted, the Japanese islands will be laid waste. It is a fearful prospect recent statements of Premier Koiso have stressed, and we may expect his Government to put out more peace feelers. That they will be rejected by us is certain. We shall hope that Britain will feel likewise, and Mr. Churchill's pledge would seem to indicate as much.

While the Axis is falling to pieces, the United Nations are maintaining their co-ordination, although as might have been expected, with some jars. Among those jars was Soviet installation of a communist government in Roumania without prior consultation with the United States and Great Britain as required by the Yalta agree-

ments. An explanation has been sought at Moscow, and doubtless it will set forth that it was in the joint interest of the Allies that the action was taken. However, it can be deduced from the incident that Russia will not relinquish control of the governments of neighboring States, and this indication arouses concern as to the kind and control of the elections to be held in Finland, Poland, and the smaller Balkan nations. Since the United States and Great Britain are bound by the Yalta agreements to see that those elections shall be free, and that they will establish democratic Governments, it follows that we will expect Russia to observe a like attitude. It is not doubted in Washington that this expectation will be realized. It is an interesting fact that our officials who were at Yalta, returned with the feeling that Marshal Stalin could be trusted. He left no doubt as to the things he wanted, and there were occasions when he went farther in making concessions than had been requested.

Regarded with intense satisfaction in Washington are the agreements made at the Pan-American meeting at Mexico City. Included in those agreements is the Act of Chapultepec, which pledges the resistance of all American States against aggressors. It makes the Monroe doctrine, which South American States resented, the common property of all the Republics. It does reverse one American policy, that of noninterference in the external affairs of another State, and declares that whenever the sovereignty or territorial integrity of one of the States is attacked, whether by an American or foreign State, it becomes the concern of all other American States. For the defense of the Western Hemisphere, it was decreed that there should be created at the earliest possible time a permanent Agency formed of representatives of each one of the General Staffs of the Republics, which is to propose measures for better military collaboration between all the Governments. Until the establishment of this superstaff, the Inter-American Defense Board is to continue to function. The Mexican City agreements further provided that the hemispherical arrangements should be within the structure of the proposed world organization. Adopted were some amendments to the Dumbarton Oaks draft, including Latin-American representation on the Security Council, but these the United States explicitly was excused from pressing. It is suggested that Gen. de Gaulle will argue at the San Francisco meeting of the United Nations that the regional Pan-American system is a precedent for a like organization of France and small European States, which he is endeavoring to form. It appears, however, that he will have backing from few if any of those countries. Belgium and the Netherlands, which he is reported to have approached, have been cool to his proposal, and it is unlikely in view of Russia's influence, that it will appeal to Roumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugo-Slavia.

Ship-based Mortars—Wider use is being made of the recently developed LCI(M), Landing Craft, Infantry Mortar, described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of 3 March (page 826). The Army-manned 4.2-inch mortars, follow invasion troops, maintaining a tremendous barrage. They were developed by Pacific Ocean Area staff officers under Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., USA.

In waters off the Hawaiian Islands, the mortar ships demonstrated their practicability. The experiments, undertaken by the POA staff officers and the Naval Gunners Office, were justified. Production orders were immediately placed for a sizable flotilla.

The squat, nautical slingers saw action first at Angaur. While troops were fighting ashore, four of the boats threw 2,520 shells into the beach within 21 minutes. Later, they wiped out Jap snipers and machine gun nests harassing our troops from a heavily wooded section behind a landing beach.

Off Leyte, their next mission, Army crews used the mortars to smash vital bridges, ruin enemy tanks and vehicles and pound the beaches mercilessly until American soldiers made their landing.

Following these successful mortar-ship operations, General of the Army Douglas MacArthur immediately ordered activation of a Southwest Pacific LCI(M) flotilla.

The mortar ships can be sent on roving missions up enemy-held coastlines, blasting troop concentration, supply dumps and repair areas far behind Japanese lines. With high angles of fire—comparable with the path of a rocket bomb—mortar shells can reach into sheltered areas immune to other types of fire.

The Navy, whose crews will man the guns in the future, already has assigned its gunners to study under Army experts in the POA Chemical Warfare Service. Speedy production and training methods are combining to swell the fleets of the mortar boats.

Navy Chaplains Corps—The official designation of "Chief of Chaplains" has been conferred on Rear Adm. Robert D. Workman, (ChC), USN, by the Navy Department as the result of legislation approved by the President. With the designation goes the rank of rear admiral as a result of the confirmation by the Senate on 2 March of the nomination of Chaplain Workman, who has been Director of the Chaplains' Division since 1937. Notice of the appointment has been forwarded to him somewhere in the Pacific, where he has been on an inspection tour since 17 Jan.

Army Medical Department—The following officers of the office of the Surgeon General have been assigned to duty elsewhere or placed on an inactive status: Lt. Col. Laurence R. Bower, VC, formerly Veterinary Division, assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Tex. Lt. Col. Walter H. Potter, MAC, formerly Purchase Division, Supply Service, returned to inactive status. Maj. William H. Stearns, MC, formerly Medical Consultants Division, assigned to Fourth Service Command, 309th General Hospital, Fort Jackson, S. C. Maj. Mary C. Walker, ANC, formerly Nursing Division, Professional Administrative Service, assigned to Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo. Capt. David M. Campbell, MAC, formerly Training Division, Operations Service, assigned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y.

Assigned to duty in the Office of the Surgeon General have been: 1st Lt. Joseph A. Keeney, MAC, formerly at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., assigned to Technical Division, Operations Service; 2nd Lt. Graves H. Wilson, MAC, formerly at Camp Barksley, Tex., assigned to Technical Division Operations Service; 2nd Lt. Lewis W. Shelton, TC, formerly of New Orleans Port of Embarkation, assigned to Office Service Division.

As an integral part of the Army's reconditioning program, the Office of the Surgeon General is distributing movies of major events in the sports world to Army hospital and hospital ship film libraries so that sports fans among the patients may be "among those present."

Army Nurse Corps—Ten officers of the Army Nurse Corps were graduated from the Army Air Forces School of Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex., on 3 March as flight nurses. Diplomas were presented to the nurses by Brig. Gen. Eugen G. Reinartz, Commandant of the School.

Flight Nurses receiving diplomas were: 1st Lt. Jean J. Ackerman, 2nd Lt. Ruby E. Block, 2nd Lt. Anne J. Cheska, 2nd Lt. Ludmilla Ferenz, 2nd Lt. Rose M. Ficocelli, 2nd Lt. Catherine M. Flaherty, 2nd Lt. Nora R. Locke, 2nd Lt. Joan E. Hickman, 2nd Lt. Annie M. Truitt, and 2nd Lt. Frances J. Valentine.

Supply Operations in Europe—There is a growing tendency on the part of a few uninformed persons to criticize American supply operations in Europe. Small and isolated examples of failure are enlarged upon with the result that there is a belittling of the magnificent accomplishments of our supply officers at home and abroad.

The press recently gave both space and importance to a statement by a sergeant who had just driven his tank into Cologne, to the effect that the tank was worthless. General Eisenhower, General Bradley, General Patton and many other responsible officers have denied this canard more than once but their authoritative opinion is brushed aside. The proof of both the quality and the quantity of our arms and equipment is performance on the field of battle. Through most of the European campaign we have been on equal or slightly lower terms with the enemy as far as numbers are concerned. Would the critics have us believe, then, that having equal manpower, we made the long drives from the Channel to the Rhine with inferior equipment? Or that not enough arms, ammunition and supplies were in the hands of troops?

The charges are direct and dangerous assault upon the morale of the American soldier. That morale has remained high, in spite of many kinds of disturbing news from home. Strikes in the munitions plants, black markets, the inability or the unwillingness of the people through their representatives in Congress to adopt realistic manpower legislation . . . all these could very well influence the fighting zeal of our men on the front. That they have not done so is a tribute to the leadership of our armies around the world.

Attacks on the supply system in Europe are unworthy of a people who place fair play high in their list of virtues. Any realist must know that battles cannot be won far from home without first meeting and solving logistics problems in the long supply lines. These logistics victories, over distance and time, over hostile submarines and unprotected beaches, over blasted railroads, bridges and highways, are among the outstanding accomplishments in this war.

Lt. General John C. H. Lee, commanding the European Communications Zone, and all other officers and men who have had a share in supplying our armies with enough of the best arms, ammunition and supplies, on time, deserve better of the American people than criticism and complaint. They deserve gratitude, good will and applause.

We believe that the people as a whole do applaud their efforts. The fault finders merely shout louder.

Army Ground Forces—Col. Harold T. Brotherton, FA, was at this headquarters for several days last week for conference purposes following a tour of duty in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations as Field Artillery member of the Army Ground Forces Board.

The colonel, member of the staff and faculty of the Field Artillery School, Ft. Sill, Okla., reported that the German artilleryman is still a formidable foe but is being gradually beaten by superior American guns. German mobile artillery has now changed tactics in that they counterbattery and change positions frequently, never remaining a set target long for accurate Yankee Artillerymen.

A veteran of 29 months service in Ireland, England, Africa and Italy, Capt. John L. Fallon, FA, has been assigned to the Ground Requirements Section of AGF headquarters.

FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Col. Benjamin B. Lattimore, formerly Executive Officer of the Field Artillery Replacement Training center here, has been transferred to the Field Artillery School and appointed Commanding Officer of FAS detachment. Col. Hugh P. Adams, who had been Commanding Officer of the detachment, is now in the Department of Combined Arms.

Other changes announced recently include the appointment of Col. Edward M. Edmonson as head of the Training Literature and Visual Aids Units under the S-3 section. The new unit was formed with the consolidation of the Training Aids section and Publications section. Lt. Col. Gerald N. Bench remains in direct charge of visual aids work with Maj. H. E. Hallock in charge of training literature.

Another appointment made recently was that of Lt. Col. Roy F. Barker as Commanding Officer of Officer Candidate Headquarters.

Officers assigned as members of the staff and faculty include: Lt. Col. Willis T. Ellis, Maj. Don H. Van Dam, Maj. James S. Thornton, Capt. V. D. Carr and 1st Lt. Marvin F. Clarke, Department of Combined Arms; Maj. Francis G. Kells, Department of Gunnery; Capt. Victor O. Kohler, Department of Materiel; and Maj. Crawford E. Grenard and 1st Lt. Henry A. Olson, Department of Motors.

The reorganization of school troops has been announced. Training detachments have been formed, replacing the tactical units attached to the school to serve as troops for firing and instructional purposes.

Brig. Gen. George H. Paine, previously Commanding General of the 31st Field Artillery Brigade, has been named Commanding General of the school troops. Units include five Field Artillery Training Detachments, a Field Artillery Observation Training Detachment, an Infantry Training Detachment and a Field Artillery Motor Pool Detachment.

The Field Artillery Training detachments have been organized so the units will be able to employ any of the Field Artillery weapons desired for particular

demonstrations or school problems.

Col. James E. Samounce, former Executive Officer of the 31st Brigade, has been named Executive Officer of the School Troops. Detachments organized and the commanding officers follow: FA Training Det., No. 1, Lt. Col. George V. Sampson; FA Training Det., No. 2, Lt. Col. Sterling B. Howard; FA Training Det., No. 3, Lt. Col. Lawrence P. Lang; FA Training Det., No. 4, Maj. Frank B. McMullin; FA Training Det., No. 5, Maj. Leo V. Tockstein; Inf. Training Det., Lt. Col. O. H. Gibson; FA Observation Training Det., Capt. Jack Harding; and FA Motor Pool Det., Maj. Francis J. Raymond.

ARMORED REPLACEMENT TRAINING CENTER—The ARTC graduated its 150,000th trainee recently and sent him off to join his tanker comrades in their intensifying battles against the Axis. Distinction of being the 150,000th man to graduate went to Pvt. Nelson R. Buckwalter of Company A, 9th Battalion. Amid the cheers and applause of his comrades, Pvt. Buckwalter was called to the stage to have his triangular armored patch pinned on him personally by Brig. Gen. T. J. Camp, Commanding General of the ARTC.

Pvt. Howard Hall, trainee in Company C, 11th Battalion of the ARTC, recently rang up an all-time high mark for the ARTC with the M-1 rifle. He scored 206 out of a possible 210 in firing the rifle qualification course on the Forest Hill Range.

INFANTRY SCHOOL—A command inspection of two Infantry Training Detachments and the Motor Pool Detachment of the newly activated School Troops of The Infantry School, was held recently by Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, Commandant. With Brig. Gen. William G. Walker, Commanding General of the School Troops, the Commandant reviewed the troops of the Infantry Training Detachment No. 1, on Todd Field in the Harmony Church Area, and Detachment No. 2, on the parade ground, Main Post. An honored visitor invited for the ceremonies was Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hazlett, Commanding General of the Replacement and School Command, Birmingham, Ala.

Recent additions to the faculty of the School include: Col. Oliver M. Barton, who has come to the Tactical Section from the School Troops; Lt. Col. Milton F. Ziebell and Capt. Ray M. Sullivan in the Weapons Section; Maj. Kenneth J. Dolan in the Tactical Section; Capt. Lucas M. Prescott and Jacob L. Riley, Jr., in the Secretary's Office; and 1st Lt. Edward P. Valmer and WOJG James E. Ottrim in Communications.

Col. Franklin L. Rash has been transferred from the Secretary's Office to the General Section, and Maj. Fred D. Clarke, Jr., and 2d Lt. Howard E. Schneider, also of the Secretary's Office, have gone to the Weapons Section. Capt. Gordon A. Gage and 2nd Lt. Albert H. Thomson, who have been in the Weapons Section, are now in Communications.

Ordnance Department—The American landing on Leyte resulted in the capture of an unusual collection of Japanese weapons and equipment, some of it in original containers and in perfect condition. This enemy materiel, totaling 150 tons, is now being carefully analyzed and tested at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Aberdeen, Md., in order to detect possible enemy manufacturing improvements. Prize items included unused eight inch rockets, a 2,000 pound bomb, seven 120mm dual-purpose field guns and ammunition, a 17-ton tank and two ten-ton trucks. The materiel was collected by eight members of an Enemy Equipment Service team attached to the Sixth Army.

Supply Corps—The Navy Supply Corps has established a research unit at the Naval Clothing Depot, 29th Street and 3rd Avenue, Brooklyn 32, New York. Capt. Charles D. Kirk, USN, is the Supply Officer in Command of the activity.

The newly created department which is now functioning will conduct all research and development of the Navy's clothing and small stores, textiles, shoes and their containers. In addition to testing and improving presently used textiles and conducting research and study of new products, the department will prepare specifications and investigate and correct difficulties encountered with existing materials and test methods. The division is under the supervision of Lt. John L. Fawcett, USNR, and is staffed by civilian technicians and naval officers.

Army Air Forces—Maj. Gen. Orvil A. Anderson, Deputy Commander for Operations, 8th Air Force, now on temporary duty in Washington, stated this week that our attacks on German industry and communications centers not only have caused

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direct damage but that between one and two million troops and laborers are continually required to man antiaircraft defenses and to repair damage.

Photo reconnaissance, said General Anderson, shows approximately 14,500 heavy antiaircraft gun positions and many more light and medium emplacements. The curtailment of German oil, of which less than 20 per cent production is maintained compared with production last April, is still cutting heavily into the training of enemy pilots. The quality decline in German pilots is, he said, quite noticeable, and a more serious restraining factor for the enemy air force than shortage of aircraft.

Operations during the last few weeks, General Anderson pointed out, have been aimed at smaller marshaling yards and centers of distribution, which have been flooded with ammunition trains and supply dumps following the wholesale destruction of many of the larger communications centers.

Dispatches from the 5th Air Force in the Philippines state that Liberators of the Far East Air Forces have been used extensively in close ground support missions during the Luzon campaign, going in as low as 2,000 feet to drop 1,000 pound demolition bombs on enemy strongpoints. The 90th Bomb Group of the 5th Air Force ran four missions in two days to blast enemy positions near Fort Stotenburg, west of Clark Field.

A total of 6,286 planes of all types were accepted in February, the Aircraft Production Board announced recently. This output was nearly three per cent below the schedule and marked the fourth consecutive month of under-schedule production in the aircraft program. Figures on February output show bombers 4.3 per cent behind schedule, fighters and naval reconnaissance 2.3 behind, communications and special purpose planes 1.2 behind, trainers up to schedule and transports .6 per cent ahead.

In a specially equipped hangar at Eglin Field, Fla., AAF experts will soon subject B-29's and heavy bombers to temperatures ranging from 70 below zero to 165 above. Engineers will test the effect of temperature on superchargers used in stratosphere flying, on heaters, gas lines and tanks, and on the lubricants and fuels themselves.

Two more British aircraft have now been disclosed as being armed with rocket projectiles when used on certain classes of attack duty. They are the de Havilland Mosquito, powered with two Rolls-Royce Merlin engines, and the new Fairey Firefly, two-seat naval reconnaissance fighter.

A check for \$13,000, representing the proceeds of a musical show, was accepted in New York City, 8 March, by Col. J. A. McDonnell in behalf of the AAF Aid Society. Colonel McDonnell represented Col. Kenneth Collins, commander of the Eastern District, ATC.

A dispatch from a 7th Air Force heavy bomber base in the Marianas tells of a Liberator sustaining a direct hit in the nose from a 75mm shell and returning from a mission over Iwo Jima. The pilot, Lt. Herbert O. Broemer, although injured brought the crippled plane back to its base.

AIR TECHNICAL SERVICE COMMAND—The ATSC chose the P-63 to serve as the target plane on frangible bullet air-to-air flying missions in AAF Training Command Flexible Gunnery schools. The target plane has been designated the RP-63 and is covered with more than a ton of specially treated armor plate. A new process provides a special engineering match between the plate and the frangible bullet which causes the bullet to disintegrate on contact with the armor at high velocities. The frangible bullet, a Training Command invention, is a .30 caliber machine gun bullet of lead and plastic material hard enough to withstand being fired, but soft enough to splinter into powder on contact with armor plate.

Under the special armor of the RP-63 are instruments which when bullets strike the armor transmit an impulse to a spotlight in the center of the propeller hub causing it to flash.

Working with the Bell Telephone Laboratories the ATSC has perfected a method of laying telephone wire over any type of terrain from low-flying cargo planes. A C-47 laid 16 miles of wire in six and two-thirds minutes of flight time over wooded mountain slopes with elevations between 1,500 and 5,000 feet. Standard Army field wire was used.

AIR TRANSPORT COMMAND—The growth of the Pacific Wing of the ATC from a few cargo planes to an air fleet daily carrying 700 passengers and tons of equipment was reviewed 24 Feb. at the dedication of the new ATC Terminal, Hickham Field, Hawaii. Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., in a dedicatory address described the completion of the modern terminal as epitomizing the growth of the Pacific Wing and said that the ATC is contributing immeasurably to the success of the war in this area. Maj. Gen. William O. Ryan, commanding general of the Wing, disclosed that in January his command handled 124,500 transients, served 365,000 meals and carried an average 700 passengers daily in stations throughout the Pacific.

Signal Corps—Lt. Col. George R. MacEachren has been appointed assistant commandant of the Enlisted Men's School, Eastern Signal Corps Schools, at Fort Monmouth, N. J., succeeding Col. Lee J. Shaffer, who has been given a new assignment.

Three officers and two enlisted men who played major roles in establishing a communications network in the Persian Gulf Command and adjacent theaters of operation have been presented awards for outstanding service. The Legion of Merit was bestowed upon Maj. Glenn G. Boundy and the Bronze Star Medal given Lt. Col. Luther S. Curs; Capt. James S. Harris, M. Sgt. Frank Clontz, and T. Sgt. Howard L. Ramey. The officers are members of the 833rd Signal Service Co., and the enlisted men are assigned to Headquarters & Headquarters Co. All are stationed at Amirabad Post, PGC headquarters.

A distinguished Unit Citation has been awarded the 296th Signal Installation Company for superior performance of "exceptionally difficult tasks" in the Mediterranean Theater of Operations during the Spring of 1944.

Engaged in the salvage of large quantities of civilian telephone equipment in Southern Italy and its reinstallation in Naples and along the Naples-Rome underground cable route, the Company provided reliable permanent facilities to within seven miles of Cassino prior to the offensive which captured that town.

"At the same time," the citation reads, "the Company was engaged in the installation at Allied Force Headquarters of an eighteen position, 900 line commercial telephone switchboard, removed, packed and shipped under Company supervision from North Africa. Simultaneously, the Company composed of only six officers and one hundred enlisted men, was further called upon to establish an extensive telephone and telegraph network throughout Southern Italy and Corsica."

Covering an area of 3,200,000 square feet, which accommodates hundreds of

vehicles used by the Army, the Holabird Automotive Pool at the Holabird Signal Depot, Baltimore, has become one of the largest automotive pools in the country. One million square feet of the area are used for Ordnance materiel, while Signal Corps vehicles occupy the remainder.

The primary mission of this vast storehouse of vehicles is to fill requests that pour in from all theaters of operation. Shipments to and from overseas fronts are sent and received every day, and a regular assembly line is kept in operation.

The Pool now moves about 300 vehicles a day, though it has handled as many as 500 a day.

Marine Corps—Letter of Instruction No. 962, issued 23 Feb. states that the provisions of Letter of Instruction No. 892, under which commanders were directed to promote, with temporary warrants, all men with good records who were reduced on or after 1 Sept. 1944, in accordance with Letter No. 817, to the rank held on transfer whose organizational warrants read for line, aviation, commissary or field music duties, are now extended to all types of noncommissioned warrants except paymaster, quartermaster and public relations. Men will be given the original date of rank for seniority purposes only. For pay purposes, the provisions of Article 25-160(1) and (2), Marine Corps Manual, will govern.

Green flannel mufflers, 12 inches by 50 inches, are now available at the Philadelphia depot to fill requisitions from posts and stations in continental United States to permit issue to enlisted men stationed where the climate warrants wearing of mufflers. The mufflers issued to enlisted men are to be recovered prior to transfer overseas or to areas with milder climates.

Special clothing has been authorized for the protection of Marine aviation ground personnel against the hazards of various climates. General policies for the issue of such special clothing have been outlined to the service in Letter of Instruction No. 961.

Promote Air-Reserve 2nd Lts.—Despite the suspension of permanent promotions in the Officers' Reserve Corps under the provisions of AR 140-5, there is one group of officers which is receiving such promotions as a matter of law. These are the second lieutenants, Air Corps Reserve, who were enlisted as flying or aviation cadets and were appointed second lieutenants after 3 June 1941 and who enlisted as aviation cadets prior to 8 July 1942. Second lieutenants in this category are entitled to promotion to first lieutenant, Air Corps Reserve, after completion of three years' continuous active duty.

The first limiting date, 3 June 1941, is the date of passage of Public Law 97, 77th Congress, which provided that each aviation cadet who was commissioned a second lieutenant, Air Reserve, would be promoted to first lieutenant after three years' service. The second date, 8 July 1942, is the date of passage of the Flight Officer Act which terminated Air Reserve appointments.

The promotions are being made automatically by The Adjutant General. Officials of the Adjutant General's Office feel that the law, although signalling out a special group of Reserve officers for promotion, need not be changed at this time. Only two second lieutenants so far have been promoted who did not already have rank of first lieutenant or higher in the Army of the United States. Although those promoted will have more service toward promotion to captain when Reserve promotions are resumed after the war, this is considered to be a matter that can be adjusted at that time.

In this connection, a recommendation of the nine-officer Reserve component committee now pending before the Chief of Staff would offer all Reserve component officers of honorable service a Reserve commission in highest wartime rank. Fate of the recommendation, adopted by a 5-4 vote, is uncertain.

Naval Aeronautics—The activities and functions of the Naval Air Technical Training Command were placed under the jurisdiction of the Naval Air Training Command on 8 March, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, Vice Adm. Aubrey W. Fitch, USN, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air), announced.

"A detailed study has developed the feeling that Naval aviation training can best be accomplished by making the technical training an integral part of the general training program," said Vice Admiral Fitch. "Formerly the Naval Air Training Command conducted only the primary, intermediate and operational flight training. Under the new organizational plan it now has jurisdiction over the ground training functioning of the Technical Training Command as well as the flight training activities carried on through its other branches.

"The ground training involved herein concerns that of practically all officers and enlisted personnel in the maintenance and operation of the highly specialized and technical equipment that goes into the modern airplane. Its many ramifications are carried on under the direction of Rear Adm. Henry S. Kendall, USN, Chief of the Naval Air Technical Training Command, who operates under the authority of Rear Adm. Charles A. Pownall, USN, Chief of Naval Training."

Four engine air transport service to the Philippines was inaugurated recently when the first Naval Air Transport Service Skymaster plane (Navy R-5-D) left Honolulu, T. H., for Samar, P. I., 1380 miles west of Guam in the Marianas. Addition of the new flight makes Samar the current far-West Pacific terminal of the 8000-mile California-to-Philippines route of Air Transport Squadron 11 of the NATS' Pacific wing. A mobile unit of the fleet, NATS-Pacific operates a 28,900 mile airline network over the world's largest ocean, providing high-speed transportation for priority passengers, cargo add mail.

The Naval Air Transport Service is now stocking many of its planes with complete frozen meals to be served in flight. A complete meal, including bread, is cooked and then frozen. It may be kept with a minimum of spoilage, is easy to handle, and may be retained in cold storage indefinitely. It is only necessary to thaw the meal and bring to an edible temperature before serving. Each meal is packed in a special heat-proof plate with a sealed top. It is stowed, defrosted, heated and served in the original paper plate. Meals left over are transferred to shore facilities and are thus available for other trips.

Navy Composite Squadron Twenty-One has come home on leave after seven months of action in the Pacific. The squadron had painted on its Wildcat fighters and Avenger torpedo bombers a picture of "Bugs Bunny" totting a machine gun in a paw, leaning against a torpedo, and calmly chewing a carrot. Composite Twenty-One operated from an escort aircraft carrier. Its first action was at Palau when it bombed and strafed enemy installations for the invasion in September, 1944.

The squadron commanding officer is Lt. Comdr. Thomas O. Murray, USNR.

Veteran of two tours of duty in the Pacific, which gave it action all the way from little Baker Island in the far South Pacific to Nansai Shoto, Formosa and Indo-China, Navy Air Group Twenty-Two has returned to the United States for leave and re-

assignment. The oldest Independence class, light carrier group in the Navy, Twenty-Two participated in aerial assaults on the Baker and Howland Islands, Tarawa, Wake, Marcus and Rabaul on its first tour of duty, from August 1943 to February 1944. Its second tour, just completed, started with the Palau Invasion last September, and included attacks on the Philippines, Formosa, Nansai Shoto, the Netherlands East Indies, Halmahera, Morotai, Indo-China, China and Hong Kong, as well as participation in the Second Battle of the Philippine Sea. Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Jenkins, USNR, is commander of Torpedo Twenty-Two.

Calling itself the "Saints," Navy Composite Squadron Twenty-Seven piled up a record of destruction believed unsurpassed by any escort carrier-based squadron yet to return from action in the Pacific. The "Saints" have arrived in the United States for leave and re-assignment after five months of combat duty beginning at Morotai in September, 1944 and ending at Luzon in January, 1945. They inflicted great damage on the enemy, shooting down 62 Japanese planes and sinking a total of 18,650 tons of shipping, including a heavy cruiser, two destroyers and a submarine. Led by Lt. Comdr. Percival W. Jackson, USN, Twenty-Seven was built around six veterans of the 1942-43 Solomons and Aleutian campaigns.

The record of Navy Air Group Forty-Four, returning to the United States from four months of heavy action in the Pacific, typifies the lop-sided score of destruction which Naval air power, operating from aircraft carriers, is inflicting upon the Japanese. Air Group Forty-Four is a small-sized, but high calibre group of fighter and torpedo bomber pilots who operated from a fast carrier. The group was commanded by Comdr. Malcolm T. Wordell, USN, who flew a fighter plane and shot down eight Japs himself.

Navy Composite Squadron Seventy-Nine is returning to the United States for leave and re-assignment, bearing the extraordinary record of 4,157 flight hours from the small and often tossing deck of an escort type aircraft carrier without having lost a single pilot or aircrewman.

Army Chaplains Corps—Chaplains honorably discharged after 15 March of this year may retain for their personal property the Christian or Jewish scarf issued to them as part of their equipment. As a symbol of honorable service with the armed forces they may wear the scarf, after discharge, at any religious or public function.

The graduation service for the February-March class of the Chaplain School, Fort Devens, Mass., is being held today. The class numbers 64. Deputy Chief of Chaplains George F. Rixey will deliver the address to the class.

Ch. Harry C. Fraser, of the Office of the Chief of Chaplains, was in conference at Tampa, Fla., on 14-15 March, with the 75 Chaplains of the Third Air Force.

Ch. George F. Rixey, Deputy Chief of Chaplains, will be in charge of the broadcast of Mutual's Radio Chapel at New York City on 18 March.

Reemployment Rights Pose Problems—That there will be difficulties in returning all veterans to their old civilian jobs, even if their former employers maintain pre-war levels of employment or better, was pointed out to the House Appropriations Committee recently by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. Some concerns have more veterans in the service who are entitled to their old jobs back than they employ in peacetime, General Hines stating, reminding that in many instances the replacement of a man inducted into service is himself later inducted.

The rights of World War I veterans also may be compromised, General Hines indicated, citing an example of what "promises to be a serious question." He continued: "A man who was working for a milk concern was a delivery truck man, and it seems in the meantime that the company, due to the manpower situation, had to reduce the number of trucks it had. So, when he got back, the truck he had before was not in service and was not operating. So, the company said: 'All right, we have to give you the job back; we will have to take this other man off the job.' The other man was 10 years his senior in the company, and he is a World War No. 1 veteran, and, of course, the World War veterans' group proceeded to kick to the employer about that."

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Building Contractors	Engineering
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Civil Engineering	Radio, Operating
Civil Service	Rayon Weaving
College (1st yr.)	Reading Shop
Commercial Art	Refrigerating
Commercial Pilots	Sanitary Engineering
Diesel Engines—	Salesmanship
Diesel Electric	Spanish
Drafting	Steam Engineering
Electrical Engineering	Surveying & Mapping
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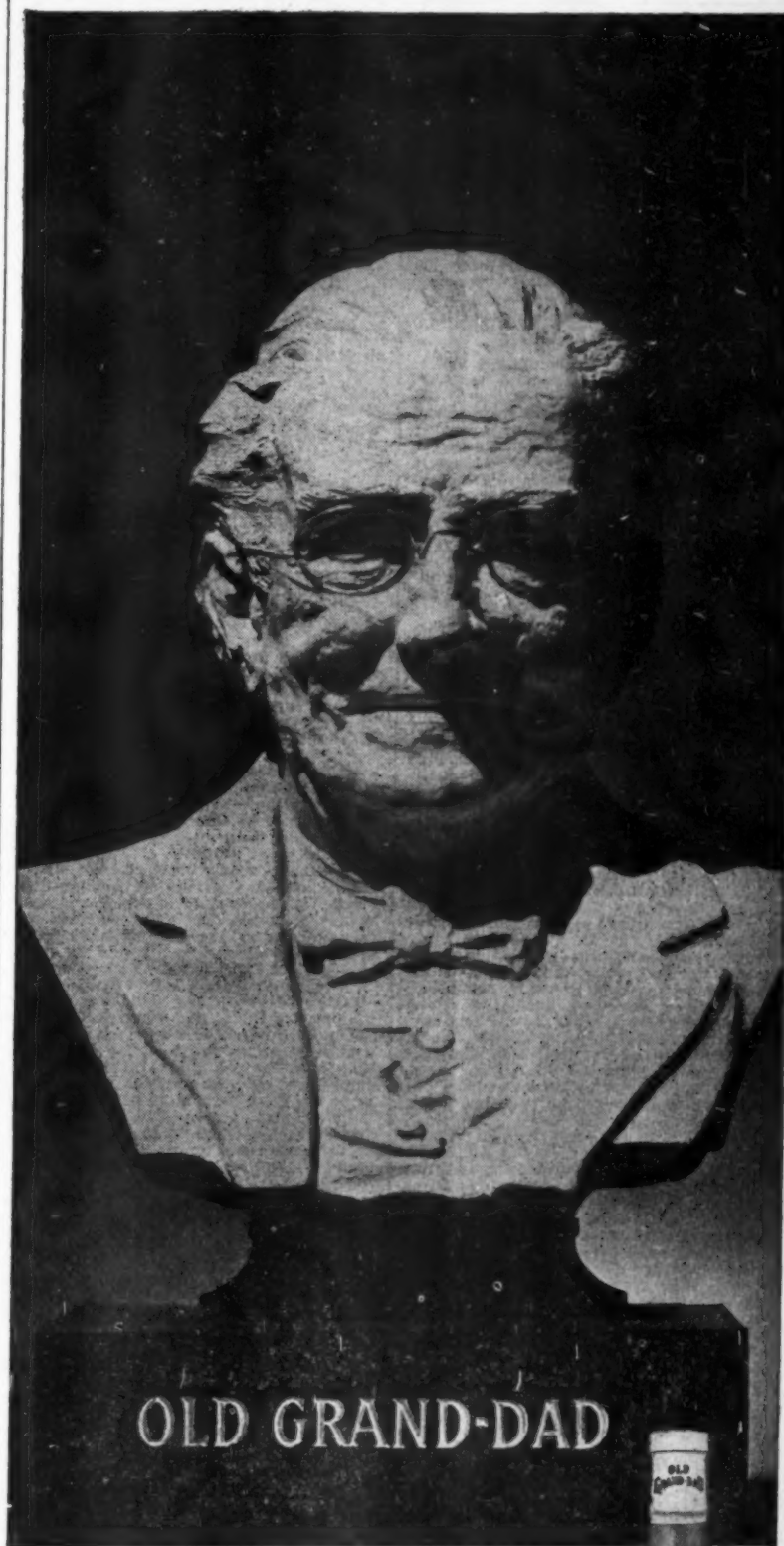
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Gen. Arnold's Report
(Continued from Page 862)

mentation here.

New Planes

It is the policy of the AAF not to announce any new planes until they have been put to combat. However, since mention in the newspapers has been made of the B-35, B-36, and B-42, it seems right to announce that these are bombers which we expect to be more powerful and capable than those now in operation.

Developments in Aviation Medicine

The contribution of medical service to tactical success is not only proper care for the sick and wounded, but also includes measures to protect and improve the efficiency of combat airmen and to prevent casualties from occurring.

Blackout of vision has limited the sharpness of turns and pull-outs which fighter pilots have been able to withstand ever since World War I. The blackout is due to the pull of gravity (G) on the blood stream when the direction in which the body is moving suddenly changes so that the blood's weight is thrown from head to feet. The heart is unable to pump sufficient blood to the brain when the pull of G causes blood to pool in the abdomen and legs.

During World War II, both the Allied and Axis air forces have experimented with various methods which would combat blackout. Since the pursuit airplane is able to withstand more G than the human body, the pilot with superior G tolerance should be able to outmaneuver the enemy. The earliest workable G suits were introduced by the Canadian and Australian air forces, followed closely by the U. S. Navy. The AAF modified and adapted the 18-pound Navy suit after extensive tests on the human centrifuge at the Aero Medical Laboratory, Wright Field, Ohio, and evolved the G-3 suit. This is, in essence, a pair of pneumatic pants weighing 2 pounds and containing air bladders which automatically fill with compressed air from the airplane's vacuum instrument pump. The pressure is released when the airplane levels off. The effect of the air pressure in the bladder is to keep the blood from rushing to the lower extremities of the body and pooling there. While the extra G tolerance provided the pilot is theoretically limited, fighter pilots wearing the suit have never reported a complete blackout.

Several thousand G suits were shipped overseas to fighter groups in 1944, and, unlike many items of personal protective equipment, they achieved immediate popularity among the men who have to wear them. Pilots have contributed case histories of kills attributed to the extra margin of clear-headedness the G suit gave them during pull-outs and turns. Equally important, the device reduces the fatigue frequently resulting from aerobatics.

The Flak Suit

More than 800,000 flak suits and helmets have been procured for the Army Air Forces by the Army Ordnance Department since this type of body armor for bomber crews was originated in the Eighth Air Force by Brig. Gen. Malcolm C. Grow. A flak suit, made of overlapping steel shingles in a quilt-like cover, was designed to protect the vital areas of the body after it was observed that low-velocity shell fragments from antiaircraft and aircraft cannon were responsible for 70 per cent of all wounds occurring among heavy bomber crews. Original models of the flak suit and helmet have been improved by a number of modifications. Body armor has been provided for every bomber crew member, and skepticism among fliers as to its value has largely disappeared. Eighth Air Force studies showing the value of body armor in combat have been supplemented by new figures from the Fifteenth Air Force.

The AAF is now battle testing a new combat helmet, also developed by General Grow, with excellent results thus far. Unlike the conventional one-piece model, this helmet is a flexible, five-piece, close-fitting helmet. The older type weighed 3 pounds, the new one weighs 2 pounds, but experiments are being made with thicker steel. Visibility is improved. In battle tests the Grow helmet has shown that it has notable advantages; if further tests confirm them, it will be generally used by the AAF.

Aviation Psychology

The RAF paid the AAF a compliment in 1944 by adopting our system of air-crew selection and classification. Our psychological testing procedures were also adopted by the Free French.

The battery of 20 psychological tests used for classifying all candidates for pilot, navigator, bombardier, and aerial gunnery training have proved valid in predicting not only an aviation cadet's chance for winning his wings but also the flier's chance for combat success. In a follow-up study of both bomber and fighter pilots in the European theater, it was determined that pilots who had scored highest in the psychological tests administered before they learned to fly tended to be rated by the squadron commanders as most successful in combat. Likewise, those who had the minimum acceptable scores appeared to be most frequently "missing in action."

The Aviation Psychology program in the

past year has been extended to a point where it contributes to the number of bombs which hit within the target areas. It has been observed that bombing accuracy, as far as the human element is concerned, depends largely upon the ability of the navigator to set a course to the target area and upon the ability of the bombardier to identify the target and direct his bombs to it. The practice of using Pathfinder airplanes to mark a target and of the units of a formation to drop their bombs on a signal from the lead airplane places a premium on the proficiency of the lead navigator and the lead bombardier.

To aid the commanding officers of heavy bombardment groups in selecting the men best qualified for these key positions, psychological aptitude and proficiency tests have been adopted and are now routine in the European theater. A detachment of aviation psychologists studied "bomb strike" photographs in a 3-months' series of missions against Germany and found a definite correlation between the accuracy of lead bombardiers and the original aptitude test scores they had received a year or more before, when they were untrained. The Aviation Psychology program has paid off in time, lives, and money saved, and through its selection of the raw material has aided in the establishment of an effective combat air force. This has been done at a total cost of less than \$5 per candidate tested.

Altitude Training and Personal Equipment

The personnel mainly responsible for training fliers in the efficient use of oxygen masks, electrically heated suits, and other personal equipment are the Aviation Physiologists of the AAF altitude training program and the Personal Equipment Officers who are assigned to each tactical unit to preach the gospel of survival. During the past year air crew trainees were indoctrinated in the physiology of flight in 65 altitude, or low-pressure, chambers at the rate of 58,000 per month. Each airman is required to make three chamber "flights," the highest to a "pressure altitude" of 38,000 feet, to learn the need of rigid oxygen discipline to prevent anoxia, or oxygen want, at high altitude.

The contribution made by the aviation physiologist and the personal equipment officer, supported by aero-medical research, may be judged by the thousands of missions flown over Europe at altitudes of 20,000 to 30,000 feet without anoxia incident, and by the anoxia accident statistics of the Eighth Air Force. The anoxia accident rate among heavy bomber crew members was reduced in a 1-year period from 116 per 100,000 man missions to 23. Meanwhile the fatality rate for anoxia dropped from 22 per 100,000 man missions to 7.

Rehabilitation and Welfare

Flying day after day against the enemy, dodging flak bursts, and shooting it out with enemy fighters has produced a type of weariness new to the American airman. On long missions the pilot, bombardier, tail gunner, and other members of the team must be on the alert for 8 or 10 hours, watching, thinking, planning, shooting, administering first aid, and sweating out the long trek home. Combat wears men down. This war has now been going on twice as long as the last one. Replacement combat crews are shipped to the war theaters each month to relieve weary crews who return to the United States for rest and rehabilitation. To date over 100,000 AAF officers and men have come home on rotation from overseas. If personnel are so valuable that they cannot be spared for rotation, they are sometimes given 30-day leave in the United States.

Overseas, combat crews become tight teams, each man trusting and supporting the other members. When a man has gone through combat with a group, he develops a dependency upon them as a team. Therefore, when a man is returned from combat under the rotation program, he comes back to America to face all the supposed uncertainties alone. This often produces a sense of detachment and loneliness.

The AAF was the first to establish in 1943, a separate organization to receive and process overseas returnees, the AAF Redistribution Center, reconstituted in 1944 as the Personnel Distribution Command. The Command assumed jurisdiction over the three original redistribution stations at Atlantic City, Miami Beach, and Santa Monica, and has since established two others at Santa Ana, Calif., and Richmond, Va., Army Air Bases.

Returnees, after 21 days leave at home, flow into these stations. In comparative leisure and comfort three tasks are performed. First, the returnee is given a thorough medical examination. Second, he discusses his military experience with men who understand his problems because they also have faced them. Third, he is given an orientation on developments at home since he has been away and his future responsibilities, and he soon realizes that his continuing contribution will be of great value to the AAF. He is then assigned to an AAF station and recommended for the duty for which he is best suited.

Restoring Men to Health

Making a clean break from the theory that once a patient's wounds have healed, only time and rest will bring him back to normal, the Air Surgeon declared early in the war that a minimum of time need be used in returning men to duty in health. If the patient's attention could be turned from his ailments toward a constructive program of educational

and physical activity. The recovery program is based on the patient helping himself. On arrival, he is given a handbook in which he is asked to keep a record of his own recovery. However, for a welcome change in his military life, he does not have to fill out any forms—the medical people do that for him. He selects his own convalescent activities. He is treated as an individual. He is assigned to one doctor, who becomes his personal physician, with the physical therapist, the psychiatrist, and other medical specialists as consultants.

A lieutenant flying a B-24 had a tough running fight with a German submarine. He sank the submarine but was forced to ditch his plane and broke his back. For 6 months he lay encased in plaster at a hospital. Then, just 5 weeks after entering an AAF convalescent hospital, he was able to perform 75 "sit-ups." Shortly after, he was discharged to duty with a superior rating for physical fitness. The best surgery in the world, alone, could not have done that because muscles and tendons must be strengthened by the patient himself.

Flier's fatigue is an ailment peculiar to air combat. To cure it AAF convalescent hospitals have developed a specialized treatment, the results of which are returning our men weeks and months ahead of schedule, rested in mind and body, to assume positions in the AAF or in civilian life.

To help our patients help themselves, the AAF has amassed at its convalescent hospitals equipment for all forms of vocational and physical treatment. Workshops with machinery used in teaching patients to make things and thereby to strengthen arms, legs, and fingers, are basic equipment. So, too, are facilities for education. To his regular corrective exercises, a patient adds as much additional exercise as he wishes. He is encouraged to play golf, ride, fish, swim, and hike. Hospital authorities are continually looking for new therapy outlets. Farms are operated in conjunction with many of the convalescent hospitals . . . the patients managing them and doing the work. Recently, an AAF cow and AAF pig won blue ribbons at a county fair.

Such welfare responsibilities are heavy. Increased numbers of detached personnel are being assigned to new duties, new training, or are being honorably discharged. That this command has now been established, is now actively engaged in its mission, means that we are developing an agency to accomplish the human engineering that is as necessary in preparing young men for civilian life as it was in preparing them for war.

CONCLUSION**The War has Taught Some Important Lessons Regarding Air Power and Our National Security**

This report is written at the end of the third year of a long and bitter struggle. We enter the fourth year with full realization that the end is not in sight and that unnumbered months of all-out effort throughout the world and of grim fighting on all fronts are necessary to final victory.

This report would not, however, be complete if, after 3 years of war, the AAF did not record now for the American people the lessons learned both before and during this period which have required and also made possible the air superiority which has been established. It is impossible to set forth all of these lessons in detail. New ones are being learned every day. But certain basic principles underlying our air power needs and on which our air superiority rests must be known and understood by every American. It is on these principles that the AAF's planning and operations have been conducted in this war and its responsibilities will be sustained until the day of Axis collapse. It is also in full recognition and application of these principles in a fast-changing world that the long-time security of our country and the peace of the world must rest.

1. Air power is the weapon with which the aggressor in this war first struck and with which future aggressors will strike. The range, speed, and destructive capacity of a powerful air force is such that, given sufficient air superiority, the aggressor can by sudden action disrupt the life of the attacked nation and make difficult the taking of defense measures. Moreover, in this field which the present war has shown to be subject to revolutionary advances, we can only dimly visualize the possibilities of such sudden action in the future.

2. We must recognize that the only certain protection against such aggression is the ability to meet and overcome it before the aggressor can strike the first blow. In the past such blows were waterborne; traditional naval power was our first line of defense. From now on successful aggression must come by air. The defense lies in adequate air power with all its manifestations, and our first line of defense must be in the air.

3. The foregoing principles can mean only one thing to the United States. In two world wars, the aggressor has moved first against other peace-loving nations, hoping that the United States would remain aloof, or that other nations could be defeated before this country's power on land, sea, and air could be brought to bear against him. Luckily, in each war there has been time for the mobilization of such power, and the United States has been the determining factor in the defense

of civilization. The lesson is too plain for the next aggressor to miss: **The United States will be his first target.** There will be no opportunity for our gradual mobilization—no chance to rely on the efforts of others. It is of the utmost importance that our first line of defense, in the air, must be ably manned and fully supplied with modern equipment. We must be able to provide time for other parts of the national defense machine to mobilize and go into high gear. The United States must be the world's first power in military aviation.

4. Air power and air supremacy are terms which require careful definition. Their full significance must be understood by the American people. The Nation must also understand that, due to the revolutionary developments of science and the world's inventive genius, they may have entirely different meanings for successive generations or within any short span of years. In 1918 air power was built around the Spad, the Handley Page, the Gotha, and the Caproni. In 1944 Allied air power was built around the Spitfire, the P-51, the P-47, the Hurricane, the P-38, the B-17, the Lancaster, the B-24, the B-29, and others. In 1945 or 1946 it may mean other as yet undisclosed types. In 1952 it may mean far different equipment with destructive power and accuracy of which man has not yet dreamed.

5. Thus, the first essential of the air power necessary for our national security is preeminence in research. The imagination and inventive genius of our people—in industry, in the universities, in the armed services, and throughout the Nation—must have free play, incentive, and every encouragement. American air superiority in this war has resulted in large measure from the mobilization and constant application of our scientific resources.

Comprehensive research, both within and without the air services, must be expressed in inclusive and continuing programs. Only in this way can our air forces reflect at all times the rapid advances in aerodynamics, physics, chemistry, electronics, the sciences basic to rockets, jet propulsion, radar, and revolutionary developments as yet unconceived.

6. It must also be fully understood that scientific research and development will not of themselves keep the United States in the lead. Scientific and tactical advances must go forward hand in hand and be reflected in the aircraft, armament, equipment, and weapons actually being used by our air forces. All of our present aircraft, are in a sense "obsolete"—in that they are or may shortly be surpassed in utility or performance by other equipment, in the blueprint or mock-up stage, but not yet in production. Unless our air forces can continually improve the equipment in use—we will find ourselves subject to attack by others with no answer except to "take it on the chin" until we have created modern equipment through overtime methods. That is a very expensive practice.

The American people must never again assume—as after the last war and as the French did up to the break-through in 1940—that numbers of aircraft and quantities of equipment make an air force. A second-rate air force is worse than none because it gives rise to a false sense of security—which bombs may quickly demolish.

7. Even an up-to-date air force in being may not constitute air power. Preeminence in the air implies maximum ability to maintain and expand existing establishments. There must be a strong and healthy aviation industry, building thoroughly modern aircraft and equipment, and developing, testing, and experimenting with advanced designs for tomorrow. Segments of industry must be capable of and ready for rapid conversion to quantity production, and certain Government-owned plants and production equipment not subject to rapid obsolescence should be kept in stand-by as a war reserve against the potential aggressor.

The importance of a progressive aviation industry cannot be overstated. One way to keep it progressive after final victory is promptly to sell, salvage, or scrap excess or obsolete planes so that they will not hang over the Air Force and the aviation industry retarding development. This happened after the last war, but must not happen again. The AAF is already taking steps to meet this situation by declaring planes and equipment surplus as they are currently worn out or no longer useful, and turning them over to the surplus Property Board for appropriate disposal.

8. Air power must be employed from large, fully equipped, strategically located bases. Our air forces must be able to meet and overpower the aggressor's air threat as near as possible to its source. It is obvious that air operations are already global. Our air forces have learned in the stress of war to operate in all climates and under all conditions.

These lessons must not be forgotten. Air power in the future will depend on the possession by our air forces of the knowledge and experience required for immediate and continuing world-wide operation.

9. In all-out war the Army tactical air force and the Navy air force teams must work closely together with our Army and our Navy. Each must understand the tech-

(Continued on Next Page)

Gen. Arnold's Report

(Continued from Preceding Page)

niques, tactics, capabilities, and limitations of the other. This can only be secured by actual service together in tactical exercises and maneuvers during times of peace.

10. We have learned and must not forget that from now on air transport is an essential of air power, in fact, of all national power. The undreamed of development of our fast air transport and the way in which it was used has been set forth in this report and in the report which preceded it. We must have an air transport organization in being, capable of tremendous expansion.

Another lesson taught in this war is that a healthy, self-sustaining commercial air transport industry is vital to the realization of effective air power. The contribution to the military of our competitive civil carriers in equipment, trained personnel, operating methods, and knowledge have been of first importance in this war. The AAF and the Nation as a whole have a very real interest in the preeminence of our civil air transport structure.

11. Troop carrier operations are present-day actualities, as we have seen in Crete, New Guinea, Italy, Normandy, Southern France, Holland, and Burma. The American people must visualize that the aggressor's blow may be attended by dropping of large bodies of troops to seize our vital centers. Similarly, to assure our security, we must be prepared to counter this employment of the airplane and to employ it more effectively ourselves.

12. None of these essentials of air power will be effective without adequate trained and experienced personnel. In this war, with a very small nucleus, we were forced to start from the bottom with raw material. The AAF Training Command has done a tremendous job in turning out large numbers of navigators, bombardiers, pilots, aerial gunners, glider pilots, liaison pilots, WASPs, and others. It has trained thousands of technicians and specialist essential to air power. All this took time, but we cannot always count on having time.

There must be in continuous operation an up-to-date training establishment fully supplied with the latest aircraft and equipment. The AAF and the Nation must encourage private flying. We must make available to educational institutions aircraft and equipment that can be spared to help familiarize American young men and women with the fundamentals of aviation, for it is obviously upon youth that the Nation must rely for its protection against attacks of aggressors.

So much for some of the lessons war has taught.

At this writing, the struggle in Europe is far from won, yet we are increasing AAF operations in the Pacific to the limit of our ability. With eventual victory in Europe, it will be no simple matter of flying our men and planes from Europe to the Far East and promptly bringing Japan to her knees. Bombers can fly to the Far East, but fighter planes will go by boat, and this takes time. Planes must have modifications. Where possible, AAF men will be granted leave in the United States, but many and possibly most of them will have to go direct from Europe to the Pacific. The urgency of war may demand it. Crews will have further training after they reach the Pacific.

The vast distances and the geography of the Pacific call especially for aerial offensives, but they also put great burdens on organi-

zation. Up to the present, with comparatively limited numbers of men and aircraft, and working closely with the Ground Forces and the Navy, we have cut Jap lifelines, and we have established new strategic bases. But we must build airbases closer to Tokyo, and we must bombard the Japanese mainland on an unprecedented scale. We must bring the maximum amount of air power to bear against Japan with the least loss of time, so that Japan will be defeated with the minimum loss of American lives.

The AAF can take pride in what has been accomplished in the past 3 years—but these accomplishments have cost the lives of many brave men. Air Force men have been in violent combat every minute since Pearl Harbor. Individually, they have crossed enemy lines to carry the fight to the Axis 6,500,000 times through 31 December 1944. Our men overseas have done their utmost, and we shall not forget. It is with sober determination that we of the AAF undertake to increase our contribution to the total war effort of the United Nations.

Decorated by French

With the XXI Corps of the American Seventh Army in France—On 10 Feb. at an impressive ceremony in the newly liberated City of Colmar in Southern Alsace, Maj. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, Commanding General of the XXI Corps, was decorated by General Charles De Gaulle with the "Croix De Guerre Avec Palme" and the "Commandeur De La Legion d'Honneur." These awards were made to General Milburn in recognition of his skillful command and strategic employment of American Troops in the "Colmar Pocket" who in conjunction with the troops of the 1st French Army resulted in the decisive defeat of the enemy and his total elimination from Southern Alsace.

With the 7th Army in France—In an impressive ceremony on 9 Feb. 1945 six officers and men of the 756th Tank Battalion were decorated with French Croix De Guerres by Capt. Lazard of the French Army, as reward for invaluable assistance while attached to the French in Italy. Also a Unit Citation was presented to the Bn. and, according to the French custom, a medal pinned on the Bn. flag.

The men decorated were: 1st Lt. Moultrie Patten, (Croix De Guerre with Vermillion Star), 1st Lt. Willis A. Trafton, (Croix De Guerre with Silver Star), T4 Billy J. Donelson, Pfc. Calvin E. Mahler, and Pvt. Claude Trimble, (Croix De Guerre with Bronze Star).

With the XV Corps of the Seventh Army in France—In the name of General

Charles De Gaulle, Maj. Gen. Jacques LeClerc recently paid tribute to three American Army officers whose distinguished services have appreciably contributed to the liberation of France.

Maj. Gen. Wade H. Halslip, Commander General; Brig. Gen. Pearson Menohier, Chief of Staff, and Col. Carlisle V. Allan, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, all of the U. S. XV Corps, were proclaimed members of the Legion of Honor, Gen. Halslip as Officer and the others as Chevalliers. All three also received Croix de Guerre with Palm.

Medal of Honor Winners

One hundred officers and men of the Army have to date been awarded the Medal of Honor in the present war. Their names follow:

S.Sgt. L. Adams	Pfc. P. L. Kessler
Lt. Col. A. E. Baker	2nd Lt. D. R. Kingsley
2nd Lt. V. T. Barfoot	2nd Lt. G. H. Klister
Pvt. C. W. Barrett	Pfc. A. W. Knappenberger
S.Sgt. S. Bender	1st Lt. W. R. Lawley
1st Lt. W. C. Bianchi	Pfc. F. K. Lindstrom
1st Lt. A. L. Bjorklund	Sgt. J. A. Logan
1st Lt. O. E. Bloch	Gen. D. MacArthur
Maj. R. I. Bong	Sgt. T. A. McGill
Pvt. R. D. Booker	Pvt. J. P. Martinez
Capt. M. L. Britt	Sgt. A. Mathies
1st Sgt. E. J. Burr	1st Lt. J. W. Mathis
Sgt. J. Calugas	1st Lt. E. S. Michael
Maj. R. Chell	Pvt. J. H. Mills
2nd Lt. E. Childers	Pvt. N. Milne
Lt. Col. R. G. Cole	1st Lt. J. C. Montgomery
Sgt. J. P. Connor	2nd Lt. J. C. Morgan
2nd Lt. R. Craig	Sgt. W. L. Nelson
Col. D. T. Craw	1st Lt. B. R. Newman
Pvt. W. J. Crawford	2nd Lt. A. R. Nininger
Maj. C. W. Davis	Capt. A. L. Olson
S.Sgt. A. F. DeFranzo	Sgt. T. O. Olson
2nd Lt. E. H. Dervishian	Capt. H. Pease, Jr.
Brig. Gen. J. H. Doolittle	Pfc. F. J. Petrarca
S.Sgt. J. R. Drowley	T5 J. J. Plinder, Jr.
Pfc. J. W. Dutko	Pfc. L. J. Powers
S.Sgt. W. D. Ehlers	Pvt. J. W. Reese
1st Lt. J. H. Fields	2nd Lt. F. F. Riordan
Sgt. W. G. Fournier	Brig. Gen. T. Roosevelt
2nd Lt. T. W. Fowler	2nd Lt. J. R. Sarnoski
Capt. W. W. Galt	Pfc. H. Schauer
T5 E. G. Gibson	Capt. R. S. Scott
Sgt. K. E. Gruennert	2nd Lt. C. W. Shea
T5 L. Hall	Cpl. J. D. Slaton
Maj. P. M. Hamilton	Pvt. F. L. Smith
Pfc. L. C. Hawks	Sgt. M. H. Smith
Lt. Col. J. H. Howard	Sgt. J. C. Specker
Cpl. P. B. Huff	Sgt. J. J. Spurrier
2nd Lt. L. H. Hughes	Sgt. J. S. Squires
Maj. J. L. Jerstad	1st Lt. J. J. Tominac
Col. L. W. Johnson	Pvt. J. R. Towle
Pfc. W. J. Johnston	2nd Lt. W. E. Truemper
Col. J. R. Kane	Pvt. J. N. Van Noy
Col. N. E. Kearby	
Cpl. C. E. Kelly	
T.Sgt. J. D. Kelly	

Army and Navy Journal

March 17, 1945

881

Lt. Col. L. R. Vance, Jr.	2nd Lt. T. W. Wigle
T.Sgt. F. L. Vosler	Col. W. H. Wilbur
Brig. Gen. K. N. Walker	Maj. R. H. Wilkins
1st Lt. R. T. Waugh	S.Sgt. H. L. Wise
1st Lt. D. C. Waybur	Pvt. R. W. Young
	Maj. J. Zeamer

Distribute Unclaimed Packages

Spurred by the knowledge that much Fourth Class Mail, such as Christmas and gift packages, cannot be delivered to members of the armed forces because of the perishable nature of the contents or because of the death or other casualty of the addressee, Representative Fulton, Pa., this week introduced H. Res. 184 providing that such packages be turned over to the American Red Cross for disposal through chaplains and other welfare personnel.

Contents of substantial or sentimental value would be returned to the sender. Contents of a different nature, but usable, would be given to some member or members of the armed forces serving in the area or theater to which the package was to have been delivered; recipients of such packages would be expected to write to the sender telling of their having been given the contents.

Omaha Beach Site of Cemetery

Site of the first American cemetery in France in the present war is a sandy plot of ground on part of the Normandy coast known as Omaha Beach. The men who fell during the first hours of the invasion were buried there in sand graves during the night of D-Day plus one. The plot is marked only by a sign that reads: "First American Cemetery in France—World War II."

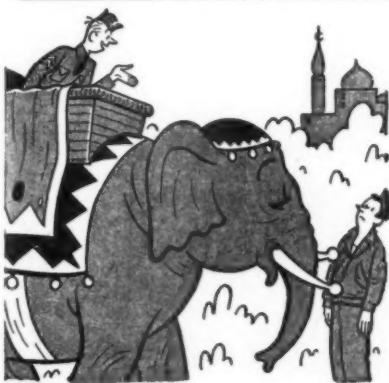
Permanent Army Promotions

Last promotion to the grade of colonel—Frank C. Scofield, CAC No. 118. Vacancies—None. Last nomination to the grade of col.—Ferdinand F. Gallagher, CAC No. 121. Senior Lt. Col.—George J. Newgarden, Jr., INF No. 119.

Last promotion to the grade of lt. col.—George W. Marvin, CE No. 151. Last promotion to the grade of maj.—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of capt.—John B. Richardson, Jr., INF No. 215. Last promotion to the grade of 1st lt.—James E. Foley, AC No. 809.

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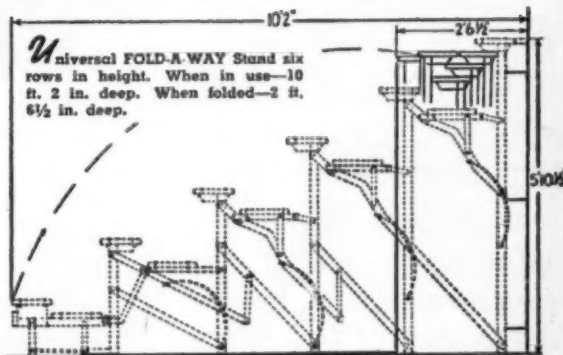
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LT. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commanding General, U. S. Forces in China and chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who accompanied Ambassador Hurley to Washington was, with Mrs. Wedemeyer, guest of honor at a cocktail party Sunday evening, given by Gen. and Mrs. Hurley at their home in Mass. Ave.

Gen. and Mrs. Wedemeyer were also guests at an earlier party at which Col. Sin-ju Pu Hsiao, Assistant Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, and Mme. Hsiao were hosts at the Mayflower. The Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Wei were there as were also Ambassador and Mrs. Hurley; Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Ernest J. King; Lieutenant General and Mrs. Vandegrift, Admiral William Standley and Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan.

Still others were Major and Mrs. Quentin Roosevelt, Maj. Gen. William Porter, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph Battle, Comdr. and Mrs. Turner McBalne and the personnel of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, the Air Attache, Maj. Gen. Whang Ping-hung, and the Naval Attache, Rear Admiral Liu Ten-fu, being in the receiving line.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Wedemeyer have two young sons, Albert Jr., a cadet at West Point and Robert, a student at Staunton Military Academy.

Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy was a guest of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Stettinius Tuesday evening when they entertained in compliment to Brazil's Foreign Minister and Senhora de Velloso, some other Service folk being Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Julius C. Holmes, Under Secretary of War and Mrs. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Hensel and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. J. G. Ord.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, and Mrs. Gates entertained the other afternoon in compliment to Admiral

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS



Harris & Ewing
MRS. JAMES THOMAS LAY, who before her marriage 9 March to Commander Lay, USN, was Miss Catherine Vance Nimitz, daughter of Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz, USN.

and Mrs. William F. Halsey, Jr. Among the guests were the Earl and Countess of Halifax, Mrs. Forrestal, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, Gen. and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Admiral and Mrs. DeWitt Clinton, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Bennet Wright and Lt. and Mrs. William F. Halsey, 3rd.

The Surgeon General of the Army and Mrs. Norman T. Kirk were among the guests of Mrs. Martin Vogel Saturday evening when she was hostess at a party for convalescent servicemen from Walter Reed, Bethesda Naval Hospital, and Forest Glen.

Leaving Iran recently were a number of wives going to the United States to make their home. Among them were Mrs. Margaret Miller Williamson, of Amarillo, Tex., who had been a cryptographer at the American Embassy before her marriage to Capt. Robert C. Williamson, who is in the United States.

Another was Mrs. Ludmila Efremova McCabe, Iranian wife of Lt. Col. Robert E. McCabe, until recently military attache at Moscow, and who is now in Washington.

Also returning was Mrs. Elise Herta Meyer Macy, wife of Capt. Robert R. Macy, a native of Germany, and their three-month-old daughter, Ulrike Ruth, who was born in Teheran.

Mrs. Iran Monica Nawab Serries, Iranian wife of 1st Lt. George E. Serries, also was in the group returning. She is the daughter of the former Iranian ambassador to Germany.

Mrs. A. B. Christman, wife of Major Christman, AUS, was hostess at luncheon the other day at the Laura Lee Tea House in Alexandria, Va.

Comdr. Herman Ray has been temporarily assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast, and he and Mrs. Ray left their home in Rockville, Md., last week and have gone west, she to their home at Coronado, Calif.

Mrs. Hugh G. Culton, wife of Col. Culton, USA, now overseas, who is now making her home in New York was a recent visitor in Washington, as the guest of Mrs. William H. Sands, wife of Brig. Gen. Sands.

Weddings and Engagements

WITH the unexpected return from the Pacific of Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, his daughter, Catherine Vance advanced her marriage to Comdr. James Thomas Lay, USN, which had been planned for a later day. The wedding took place at the Fairfax Hotel with the Admiral and Mrs. Nimitz and a few close friends and members of the family the only witnesses. Chaplain Everett Wuebbers, Navy Chaplain Corps conducted the simple ceremony Friday, 9 March, in the apartment of Col. H. G. Gore.

Admiral Nimitz gave his daughter's hand in marriage and her sister, Nancy came down from New York to be her bridesmaid. The best man was Comdr. W. B. Leverston, jr., USN.

Comdr. and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz, jr., were unable to be present, as were also the parents of the bride-groom, whose home is in St. Clair, Mo. The bride wore a modish costume of navy blue faille with matching accessories topped by a golden-hued coat.

Comdr. Lay, who graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1931, will return to duty with the Third Amphibious Force

after a brief honeymoon.

The bride is supervisor of the Music Division of the District Public Library.

During the wedding selections from Bach and Handel were played by Messrs. Rosenthal and Paul of the Navy School of Music.

Miss Betty McGuire announces the engagement of her niece Miss Marguerite Hazel McGuire to Midshipman William Vernon Hanson, USN. The future bride is the daughter of Mr. John G. McGuire of Richmond, Calif., and the late Mrs. Hazel Westervelt McGuire.

She has made her home in Washington, D. C., since childhood; attended school here and is doing her bit in the War Activities with the British Admiralty Delegation.

Midshipman Hanson is the son of Mr. Elisha Hanson of Bethesda, Md., and Mrs. John Harvey Becque of New Orleans, La. He attended William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., before entering the U. S. Naval Academy with the Class of '46. Upon graduation he will receive his commission as Ensign, USN.

8 June is the prospective wedding date.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Priscilla Livingston Johnson, daughter of the U. S. Ambassador to Costa Rica and Mrs. Hallett Johnson, to Maj. Thomas Frederick McCoy, Army Signal Corps. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David J. McCoy of New Haven, Conn. The bride-to-be is now in London with the U. S. government and her fiancé is stationed there, so the wedding will take place in the British Capital, 20 April.

Lt. Col. Edward Morton Hudgins, AUS, attached to the General Staff Corps, and aide to the White House, and Miss Mary Atherton Howard, daughter of Mr. Frank Atherton Howard of New York, were married Saturday, 10 March. The nuptials were celebrated at St. James' Episcopal Church in New York.

Col. Hudgins is the son of Justice Wrenn Hudgins of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals and Mrs. Hudgins.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore bridal satin, an off-the-shoulder model with buffant skirt and a coronet of Duchess lace from her mother's wedding gown, and a finger-length tulle veil. Her flowers were white lilacs and freesias.

Her matron of honor was Mrs. William C. Weaver; her maid of honor Miss Laura Biddle; and other attendants were the Misses Ruth Auchincloss, Molly Babson, Mrs. Ogden Sutro. Lt. William H. Hudgins, USNR, was his brother's best man. Ushers included Maj. Austin Bonis, AUS, and Lt. William T. Thomas, USNR.

A small reception followed at the bride's home in Fifth Ave., and after a honeymoon in Quebec, the couple will live at 2500 Q Street, Washington. The bride is a Junior Leaguer, has three brothers in the Service—Lt. Frank A. Howard, Jr., Cpl. Barr Howard and Petty Officer James W. B. Howard, all overseas. Col. Hudgins has academic and law degrees from the University of Virginia and is a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in Virginia. He served in the Southwest Pacific prior to his present duty.

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Posts and Stations

FORT JACKSON, S. C.
16 March 1945

The first get-together of all officers of the 300th General Hospital, including nurses and dietitians who recently joined the organization, was held at the Station Complement Club here this week. A dance and buffet supper were features of the evening's entertainment. Receiving the guests were Col. C. W. Tempel, commanding officer of the 300th, and Mrs. Tempel; Lt. Col. Bernard O'Hara, Chief of Dental Service; Lt. Col. S. C. Bobes, Executive officer, and Mrs. Bobes, and Capt. Audrey E. Reusch, principal chief nurse.

Miss Bertha Spencer of Norwood, Pa., and Capt. Henri Tasca of Philadelphia and Fort Jackson, were married in Philadelphia on 14 Feb. Capt. Tasca is dental examiner with the Induction Station medical section here. He and Mrs. Tasca are residing in Columbia.

As 2nd Lt. James W. Phillips, in Feb. 1919 he received a citation and notice of award of the Silver Star medal (dated Mar. 1918) for "his fortitude and unceasing devotion to duty", while serving as a transport officer in France.

This week the present S.Sgt. James W. Phillips, 50-year-old South Carolinian and member of station complement here, received his Silver Star, 26 years after earning it.

Second Lt. Norma J. Stone, ANC, and 1st Sgt. Wayne J. Roberts were married at a post chapel here the evening of 9 March. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carroll L. Stone of Greenville, Ill., the bride is assigned to the 300th General Hospital at Fort Jackson. Sgt. Roberts is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Roberts of LaPlace, Ill., and is stationed at Wright Field, Ohio, with the AAF. He recently returned to the U. S. after two years' duty in the Aleutians.

Officers and enlisted men were given the opportunity to view what the post-war era may hold in the nature of jobs for them with the USO-sponsored exhibit, "New Horizons," held at Columbia's Township auditorium recently. Prominent business and professional leaders cooperated to demonstrate to service men and women the opportunities the future will hold for them, with over 20 exhibits by state, national and local concerns.

Lt. Col. George M. Hill, executive officer of the 415th Field Artillery group at Fort Jackson, was awarded the Bronze Star medal here for "meritorious service as a commanding officer of an artillery battalion in the South Pacific area from 29 Dec. 1942 to 7 August 1943." Former residents of Greenwich, Conn., Lt. Col. and Mrs. Hill are now making their home in Columbia, S. C.

QUANTICO, VA.

5 March 1945

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Rupertus entertained at their week-end guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. W. E. Riley and son and daughter, William, Jr., and Katherine, of Washington.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. C. Cumming were hosts at a dinner party in their quarters for guests, Col. and Mrs. L. B. Cresswell, Col. and Mrs. St. J. R. Marshall, Lt. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Kilmarlin, Lt. Col. Charles Roberts and Lt. Col. B. Reisweber.

Week-end guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. S. C. Cumming were Mrs. Franklin Hart and son, Nicky, of Washington, and Mrs. Lemuel C. Shepard and daughter, Virginia, of Charlottesville, Va.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. G. D. Rich celebrated

their wedding anniversary last Saturday evening with a buffet supper for 14 guests.

Maj. and Mrs. J. W. Russell were hosts at a dinner party last Saturday evening in their quarters for guests Capt. and Mrs. W. R. Geary of Fredericksburg, and Mrs. Samuel D. Carter.

Week-end guest of Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. C. Stewart was the Colonel's brother, Maj. William S. Stewart, AAF, of Galveston, Tex.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

13 Mar. 1945

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Owen Humphreys entertained at a dinner party last Thursday night at North Severn Officers' Mess.

Capt. C. O. Comp, USN, who has just returned from overseas is spending leave with his family at their home on Duke of Gloucester St.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith entertained at a reception last Monday evening at North Severn Officers' Mess, in celebration of their second wedding anniversary.

Lt. Comdr. Vincent Paul dePoix, USN, of the Naval Academy, left last week for Florida where he will have temporary duty. During Comdr. dePoix's absence, Mrs. dePoix will visit her parents in New York City.

Mrs. Meigs, wife of Comdr. John Meigs, USN, left last week for her home in Havre de Grace after a week's visit with friends in Annapolis.

Mrs. Luke, wife of Lt. Manuel Luke, USN, of Norfolk, is visiting Lt. and Mrs. Clayton W. Hitchcock of Garden Farms.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Marable entertained last week at a buffet supper at their quarters, 35 Upshur Road, Naval Academy.

Ensign Paul J. Klefer, jr., USNR, is spending a week's leave with his parents, Prof. and Mrs. Paul J. Klefer of Ferry Farms.

Lt. John A. Wiegand, USNR, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. F. A. Wiegand, spent the week end with his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Keeley, jr., Upper Darby, Pa.

Lt. and Mrs. Melvin A. Pittman, entertained at a cocktail party last week at their home at Dreams Landing.

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert Lockwood, accompanied by Comdr. Lockwood's mother, Mrs. Margaret W. Lockwood, left last Friday for the West Coast.

Miss "Dutchie" Haff, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Theodore G. Haff, spent last week end as the guest of Miss Jeanne Miller, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wallace Miller, at Washington College, Chestertown, Md.

CHICAGO QUARTERMASTER DEPOT

16 March 1945

Maj. Herbert Barr, former Depot Quartermaster, entered on terminal leave 27 February 1945, to be relieved from active duty 30 April 1945. Maj. Barr is now vacationing in Florida.

Lt. Rudolph M. Fox, back from 34 months' overseas in the Netherlands East Indies, New Guinea, and Australia, has joined the Maintenance Division of the Depot.

Since 11 Jan. 1945 the following officers have been transferred from the Depot:

Maj. Paul E. Boyer, Maj. Lee R. Chapman, Maj. William E. Eggert, jr., Maj. Don A. Jenkins, Capt. Sherman A. Glass, Capt. Willard C. Morton, Lt. Lewis T. Ausherman, Lt. Donald B. Brattain, Lt. William W. Brown, jr., Lt. John A. Chapin, Lt. Emanuel S. Cooper, Lt. Rex W. Emery, Lt. Robert D. Hause, Lt. James L. Hourrigan, Lt. Jack H. Howard, jr., Lt. Lothard T. Jessen, Lt. Clarence E. Paden, Lt. George G. Rosenberg-

er, Lt. Quinton W. Sparks, Lt. Louise V. White, Lt. Alice E. Edwards, Lt. Roman D. Felcyn, Lt. Dorothy Finkleman, Lt. Jane L. Harrison.

QM SCHOOL, CAMP LEE, VA.

12 March 1945

The following officers of The Staff and Faculty of the Quartermaster School have been assigned recently to posts overseas and in the zone of the interior: Maj. Alfred H. Arndt, Capt. William H. Foster, Capt. Phillip P. Hamman, jr., Capt. John A. Maslars, Capt. James D. Newton, 1st Lt. Edwin P. Dubin, 1st Lt. Aaron J. Gross, 1st Lt. Bertram Kerman, 1st Lt. William A. Langley, 2d Lt. William M. Chitwood, and 2d Lt. Lester F. Christensen.

An outdoor seminar in Heaven and Hell is the latest addition to The Quartermaster School curriculum. A Paradise and Purgatory—for mosquitoes—are subdivisions of a new installation designed to demonstrate what it takes to provide these insects with a Happy Hunting Ground or send them to Hades.

The area labelled "Malaria Paradise" features rain-filled foxholes, swampy ground and collections of stagnant water in tin cans and other receptacles, but the biggest part of the installation is given over to a display of ways and means of making things uncomfortable for mosquitoes, including use of a drip oiler, hand oil-sprayer, stream control and drainage.

FT. SHERIDAN, ILL.

12 March 1945

Lt. J. H. Kelly, Post Athletic Officer, who also served as Trial Judge Advocate of the Special Court, added another assignment this week. He is the new Commanding Officer of the Station Complement Headquarters and Headquarters Company unit.

Lt. Col. Frederick H. Gaston, assistant Post Commander since August, left Fort Sheridan this week for Philadelphia, where he goes into retirement in May. Colonel Gaston served in France in World War I. He came to Fort Sheridan in November, 1943, as a member of the Sixth Service Command General Court Martial. Col. and Mrs. Gaston have two children, Frederick H. Gaston, jr., age 34, is a lieutenant colonel in the cavalry now serving in France. Their daughter, Mrs. Owen S. J. Albert, lives on the Post and is the wife of Major Albert, the 1612 Service Command Unit control officer.

Capt. Walter Custis, a veteran of the South Pacific theatre in this war, who also served in World War I, has been appointed assistant Post Exchange officer. He served as exchange officer in New Guinea with headquarters in Brisbane, Australia, and as liaison officer between MacArthur's headquarters and the 14th Corps Bougainville. He was recently discharged from Percy Jones Hospital at Battle Creek. Mrs. Custis and their three daughters reside in Cleveland.

Lt. Col. Edward E. Johnston, post surgeon and commanding officer of the station medical services, attained the rank of full colonel last week. Col. Johnston has been post surgeon since 10 August 1944. He was assigned to Fort Sheridan following service in New Guinea where he had been commanding officer of the 228th Station Hospital for one year.

Maj. Ernst Schuelke, commander of the base prisoner of war camp at Fort Sheridan, was promoted to rank of lieutenant colonel last week. Col. Schuelke has been commanding officer of the prisoner of war camp at Fort Sheridan since 10 June 1944, and previously had been post ordnance officer.

Army and Navy Journal

March 17, 1945

883

Lt. Edward F. Shafer, jr., serving with the 504th Parachute Infantry, 82nd Airborne Division, with the First Army, has revealed to his parents, Col. and Mrs. Edward F. Shafer, that he has been awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received on the German First Army front. Lt. Shafer is a 1943 West Point graduate. Col. Shafer is assigned to the Sixth Service Command General Courts Martial at Fort Sheridan.

CAMP WHEELER, GA.

12 March 1945

The "Ides" of March find Camp Wheeler busy with new programs, arrivals, departures and promotions. Friday, the ladies of the medical and dental officers, gathered to discuss and make plans for future luncheons, bridges and Red Cross work. Following the meeting, the ladies joined their officer husbands for a picnic supper on the hospital grounds.

Mrs. Tousey, native of Columbia, S. C., was formerly at Camp Kilmer, N. J., with the colonel. The Colonel and his wife are both being warmly received here. Mrs. Tousey is especially interested in Red Cross work, enjoys bridge and the theater. The Touseys are living on Buford Place.

The Medical Corps and many Maconites will be interested to know that Lt. Col. F. M. Barnes is now in Peralta and Mrs. Barnes is at her home in Montgomery, Ala. Col. Barnes and his wife were at Wheeler for three years and they leave many real friends here.

Mrs. B. I. Radding, wife of Lieut. Radding, aide to Maj. Gen. Thomas Hearn, has arrived with her husband from California. Her home town is Philadelphia. They are residing with General and Mrs. Hearn in the General Henry D. Russell home on Curry Drive.

Col. H. J. Lambert and wife celebrated his birthday with a barbecue supper this week. Col. Thomas Taylor, Wheeler, CO, and Col. and Mrs. Tousey were among the guests.

Mrs. Taylor promises an Easter visit to the Post from her home in Chapel Hill, N. C., where the three children are in school. Everyone is eager to greet and welcome her at this time.

NORFOLK, VA.

15 March 1945

A gala entertainment was enjoyed last night by a large group of Commissioned Officers and their friends at the Naval Officers' Club at 325 West Freemason street. A 12-piece orchestra from the Air Station Band played the music for dancing and many members of Norfolk's younger set acted as hostesses and dance partners. Sandwiches, champagne and beer were served and Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger, founder of the club, was among the hostesses who welcomed the guests. This club is a boon to officers of this (Continued on Next Page)



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NO LATHER**

**tube
or jar**



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WARNING: Watch out for imitations claimed to be ZIPPO, or "ZIPPO type"—you may pay a high blackmarket price for something that won't work—so wait a little longer for a GENUINE ZIPPO.

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Dept. A Bradford, Pa.

No one ever paid a cent to repair a ZIPPO

ZIPPO Windproof LIGHTER

Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

vicinity. While much is being done for the enlisted personnel, only here at this club are entertainment, relaxation and food at a moderate rate, for officers, and most important, a housing bureau where they may secure lodging for themselves and their families.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Mary Anne Dana, to Ensign Clark Wadsworth Fisher, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick George Fisher of Boston. The announcement was made by Miss Dana's parents, Comdr. and Mrs. George Hume Dana of the Naval Operating Base. Miss Dana attended Goucher College and is a member of Pi Beta Phi sorority.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Logan of Millington, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Ellen Roberta Logan, Ensign, Navy Nurse Corps, to Lt. James Arthur Howard, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Howard of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

The engagement of Miss Betty Jean Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Straughn Ballard, to Lieut. John Frederick Winter, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Valentine Winter of Rock Island, Ill., has just been announced by her parents. Miss Ballard attended the College of William and Mary. Lieut. Winter was graduated from St. Ambrose College, Davenport, Iowa. Prior to entering the service in 1942, he was assistant liquidator of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of Washington.

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

SOME of the names on the following list published to obtain addresses, have been repeated without result for a number of weeks. Please send addresses to the Searchlight, requests for these addresses are waiting.

Archer, Mrs. Stephan, wife Comdr., '32; Blair, Mrs. Richard H., wife Comdr., '32; Boggs, Mrs. G. F., wife Rear Adm.; Brokenshire, Mrs. Douglas B., wife Comdr., '30; Bunker, Mrs. James J., wife Comdr., (SC); DeMetropoli, Mrs. George, wife Comdr., '32; Hanerburger, Mrs. C. H., wife Lt.; Fischer, Mrs. Charles S., wife Comdr., '34; Hogle, Mrs. R. Delos, wife Comdr., '29; Kehl, Mrs. George

W., wife Comdr., '32; Kenny, Mrs. E. T., wife Lt. USNR; Nowell, Mrs. Bryon H., wife Lt. Comdr., '35; O'Leary, Mrs. V. M., wife Capt., '20; Renn, Mrs. Joseph, wife Capt., '23; Smith, Mrs. Levering, wife Comdr., '32; Turner, Mrs. Harold A., wife Capt.; Nash, Mrs. David, wife Lt. Comdr., '35; Hawk, Mrs. Earle C., wife Comdr., '28.

Banks, Mrs. C. L., wife Lt. Col. USMC; Callahan, Mrs. J. W., wife Comdr., '26; Cromelin, Mrs. Henry, wife Capt., '11; Comly, Mrs. S. P., wife Capt., '23; Menefee, Mrs. Melville M., wife Capt., USMC; Dealey, Mrs. Sam D., wife Comdr., '30; Blandin, Mrs. Victor, wife Lt., '41; Griswold, Mrs. W. A., wife Comdr.; Lyon, Mrs. David W., wife Comdr. (MC); Mitcher, Mrs. Mark, wife Vice Admiral; Norman, Mrs. R. G., wife Comdr., '30; Quarles, Mrs. P. A., wife Ensign, '44; Sweetser, Mrs. Willard M., wife Comdr., '26; Troxell, Mrs. Charles E., wife Ensign; Wilkinson, Mrs. Robert, wife Comdr., '31; Wilson, Mrs. John M., wife Lt. Comdr., USNR, '31.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators would like to emphasize the importance of accuracy in spelling of names in communications from our correspondents. These should be typed or printed.

Every army officer's wife can facilitate and speed our service by making sure her name is in our files. The following information is required: officer's full name, rank, and branch of service; wife's first name and duration of address. We would appreciate help in locating the addresses of:

Mrs. S. L. Avis (Dawna), Lt., CAC; Mrs. T. T. Barnett (Sue Lee), Col., QMC; Mrs. Clifford Best, Col., MC; Mrs. John K. Bryan (Isabel), widow of Col.; Mrs. A. M. Burdett, Col.; Mrs. Carleton Burgess, Col., Cav.; Mrs. C. P. Carlson (Mildred), Chaplain; Mrs. Leo Chamness (Ethel), Capt., DC; Mrs. Edwin S. Chickering (Lt. Col., AC); Mrs. Christian Carlson (Roberta), Capt., FA; Mrs. Earl Barry (Hannah), Lt. Col.; Mrs. Harold Base, Maj.; Mrs. Ira A. Crump, Col., Ord.; Mrs. Charles R. Damon (Connie), Col., CE; Mrs. Julian Dayton (Florence), Col., Inf.; Mrs. Clarence C. Fenn (Josephine), Col., JAGD; Mrs. Hy Finkelstein (Myrtle), F/O, AC; Mrs. Lionel W. Garr (Harriet), Lt. Col., Inf.; Mrs. Jay E. Gillilan (Agnes), Col., Inf.; Mrs. Seymour Gilgoff (Mildred), F/O, AC; Mrs. Emery Gist (Peggy), Col., MC; Mrs. Charles Hardesty (Dorothy), Capt., Inf.; Mrs. Edward Harke (Claire), Inf.; Mrs. Richard W. Henderson (Andra), Lt. Col., AC; Mrs. John Hamilton Hickson (Jean), Lt., AC; Mrs. Stockbridge C. Hilton (Alyce), Col., FA; Mrs. William Hogan (Elizabeth), Maj., Cav.; Mrs. Harry Howard (Virginia), Lt., Cav.; Mrs. George A. A. Jones (Leah), Maj.; Mrs. John Kemble (Jane), Lt. Col., MC; Mrs. J. Glen Knauer (Rose), Col., MC; Mrs. John Kreisgman (Juanita), Capt.; Mrs. Harold J. Malan (Alta), Maj., MC; Mrs. Isador Meyers (Marilyn), Capt., MC; Mrs. Timothy A. Pedley, Capt.; Mrs. William H. Powell, Jr. (Harriet), Col., MC; Mrs. Robert C. Reed (Betty), Lt., AC; Mrs. H. A. Wadsworth, Col.; Mrs. Leo Walton (Freda), Col., AC.

To Expand Langley Field

Included in a total estimate by the President of an additional appropriation of \$10,307,500 for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year 1945 for special research for the Army and Navy "on urgent problems of high-speed aeronautics" is an item of \$4,100,000 for construction and equipment at Langley Field. Of this amount, up to \$2,195,000 would be earmarked for auxiliary research stations to be constructed elsewhere.

Everybody admires a good scrapper—provided he gets his reputation by fighting and not by turning equipment into scrap through neglected preventive maintenance.

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE following chief pay clerks of the Regular Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve were promoted to temporary rank of ensign on 7 March, to rank from 25 Feb.:

Joseph N. Alewine
Horace H. Ambrose
Robert W. Arcouet
Ward C. Atkinson
Clifford L. Atwood
Raymond L. Barnett
Theodore F. Beltsa
Marvin E. Bueche
Harold Burns
Roy W. Byrd, Jr.
David J. Carlson
Philip M. Collins
Gentry J. Cooke
John K. Cross, Jr.
Charles C. Cunningham
Henry T. Doherty
Howard W. Domeck
Alvin W. Evans
James E. Evans
George T. Ferreira
William L. Flood
Thomas O. Glivan
Elwood J. Goodier
Victor W. Goodman
Thomas E. Harling
Chas. F. Harrington
John A. Herl
George T. Hollebon
Richard R. Hoover

Carl N. Hollingsworth
Otto W. Jaeger, Jr.
Roy W. Lane
Philip S. Lincoln
Joseph R. Mason
Fred W. Maukert
James P. J. McManis
Harry L. Miller
John Morris
Roy I. Noteware
Austin A. Patterson
Joseph A. Patterson
Roger W. Peck
Henry J. Perker
Blake Permenter
William H. Reed
Calvin Sharfstein
Joseph M. Sloane
Leonard E. Smitley
John R. Sneary
George Taylor
Albert M. Truex
William L. Warren
Harold G. Welchert
John Wenn, Jr.
William W. Wilson
Franklin H. Wix
Marion L. Young

Rights on Discharge

District Civil Readjustment Officers are specifically charged with responsibility for furnishing civil readjustment information to Coast Guard personnel, Rear Adm. J. F. Farley, Chief Personnel Officer, has stated, declaring that many inquiries are being made by Coast Guardsmen to various government agencies.

"In order to insure that all Coast Guard personnel are fully aware of the availability of this information," said Admiral Farley, "it is directed that all commanding officers familiarize themselves with the civil readjustment program.

"It is not expected that commanding officers will concern themselves with the details of the program, but it is expected that action will be initiated immediately to acquaint all enlisted personnel with the

principal features of the G.I. Bill of Rights.

"It is a matter of vital necessity from the viewpoint of the maintenance of a high state of morale that personnel of the Coast Guard understand that at the time of their separation from the service they will receive the fullest assistance in their readjustment to civil life," Admiral Farley concluded.

Clarify Instructions

To simplify the procedures to be followed in obtaining ration stamps for food and gasoline, Coast Guard Headquarters issued Personnel Bulletin No. 15-45 as a consolidation of old Finance and Supply Circulars.

Headquarters also has issued Personnel Bulletin No. 17-45, to clarify procedures relating to application for family allowances.

CPO's Made Machinists

The following chief petty officers of the Regular Coast Guard and Coast Guard Reserve were appointed temporary machinists on 5 March, to rank from 15 Feb.:

Donald H. Allen, Jr.
Robert S. Allen
Irving W. Anderson
Henry M. Benduhn
Earl L. Bente
Earl W. Blanding
Frank A. Blahut, Jr.
Guido W. Borg
Winfield L. Boss
Frank G. Boyer
John A. Brown
Delor O. Des Lauriers
Bruce W. Disharoon
Warren W. Duley
Christian Eckhoff
Robert J. Fearon
Bruce A. Fettig
Kenneth G. Fields
Edgar M. Gelst
John A. Gray
Robert A. Green
Laddean Gunn
Jurney R. Guy
Raymond L. Haines
Bernard W. Hanson
Walter A. Hubbard
Joseph A. Hall

Earl R. Hannold
Herbert R. Hatchel
Charles H. Higgins, Jr.
John J. Hoff
Myles F. Kalwitz
Laurence L. Jenkins
Emil Litvak
William Long
James M. Lowry
James W. Marco
Raymond D. Mewshaw
Arthur F. Myers
Arthur R. Nash
Standard Oberg
Michael O'Connell
James V. O'Connor
Carl F. Overman
Floyd C. Sampson
William R. Schade
Theodore O. Slegmund
James W. Singleton, Jr.
James M. Wimberly
John H. Young

Put Teeth in Job Rights

Added safeguards to the right to re-employment of federal government employees who left their jobs to enter the service were proposed this week by the Senate Appropriations Committee which recommended an amendment to the House-approved Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1946.

The amendment, as adopted by the Senate, forbids payment of salaries to any person filling a serviceman's permanent job in an agency covered by the bill after such serviceman applied for reinstatement within 90 days of honorable discharge.

Stating that during the week ending 3 Feb., 25,693 veterans were drawing jobless pay, and during the week ending 10 Feb., the number had risen to 27,877, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, USA-Ret., Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, told the committee:

The G. I. Bill of Rights provides up to 52 weeks of unemployment allowances at \$20 a week which can be used any time to two years after the war, General Hines said, explaining that he is appealing to the veterans directly, comparing the allowance "to a savings account proposition."

"Why couldn't McNutt?" (head of U.

S. Employment Service and War Manpower Commission) do something?" asked Chairman McKellar.

"I think he is trying very hard," replied General Hines. "This load is larger than I ever anticipated."

It was "impossible" to make National Service Life Insurance as liberal as Government Life Insurance of World War I, General Hines told the committee, explaining that about \$2-billion was issued in World War I insurance, while over \$127-billion of National Service Life Insurance has been issued.

In the face of a request by the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War areas for \$56,000, as compared with \$40,000 voted for the present year and a like sum voted by the House for fiscal 1946, the Senate committee cut out the item entirely, Senator McKellar declaring, "I believe that where there are works of art they ought to be kept... but for us to start out on a program of keeping and restoring a lot of works of art in foreign nations, and especially a nation like France, I just want to draw the line." Mr. McKellar previously had criticized General deGaulle's refusal to meet President Roosevelt during the latter's recent trip to Europe.

Service Flag

Provision has been made for recognition of the honorably discharged veteran on the service flag displayed by his immediate family and affiliated organizations. The design of the lapel button for honorable service worn by the discharged soldier will be used as the symbol.

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ALKIRE—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 February 1945, to Chief Ph. Mate and Mrs. Jay Harvey Alkire, sr., a son, Jay Harvey Alkire, jr.

BAKER—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 24 February 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoskins Baker, jr., USNR, a son, Joseph Hoskins Baker, 3rd.

BARLEON—Born in Baltimore, Md., 25 February 1945, to Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Barleon, jr., USN, a daughter.

BEZIAT—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky., 8 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert L. Beziat, Cav. (Armd.), a son, Robert L. Beziat, jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edward A. Allen, SC, USA and of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Beziat of Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Allen is living in Bradenton, Fla., while Colonel Allen is serving overseas in the European theater.

BOOTH—Born at Baptist Hospital, Alexandria, La., to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Rives O. Booth, USA, a son, Michael Chaney Booth, grandson of Col. and Mrs. T. M. Chaney of Fort Jackson, S. C., and of Mrs. Leonard P. Booth of Adel, Ga.

BOURQUE—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 1 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Arthur J. Bourque, a daughter.

BOWN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 3 March 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Oliver H. Bown, a son.

BRENNAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Don A. Brennan, OD, a daughter.

BROWN—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 1 March 1945, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gordon E. Brown, jr., USNR, a son, Gordon E. Brown, jr., grandson of Capt. and Mrs. E. W. Brown, (MC), USN-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Lewis of Freehold, N. J., and New York City.

BRUGGER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Vernon W. Brugger, CAC, a son.

CASLER—Born in Richmond, Va., recently, to Lt. and Mrs. DeWitt B. Casler, jr., AUS, a daughter. Lt. Casler is serving in the European theater.

CHAPMAN—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 7 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. L. McDonald Chapman, a son, L. McDonald Chapman, jr.

CHORPENNING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Frank W. Chorpennning, MAC, a son.

CLICK—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Hubert L. Click, a daughter.

CONLON—Born at Ackerson Maternity Hospital, Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, N. J., to Capt. and Mrs. Thomas E. Conlon, AUS, a son, Thomas John Conlon. Mrs. Conlon is the former Lt. Ronnie Callas, ANC.

CONNORTON—Born in Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. John V. Connorton, USNR, a daughter, Mary Grace.

DAHN—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 1 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Wilbur H. Dahn, a son.

DINGLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 March 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Robert J. Dingle, TC, a son.

DINGWALL—Born at US Naval Operating Base Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 2 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Morehouse Dingwall, a daughter, Diane Keller Dingwall.

DRAKE—Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 8 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Harrington E. Drake, jr., AAF, a son, Ted Grant Drake.

DYER—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 1 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Louis Dyer, a son.

ECKERT—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 February 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Clifford Herman Eckert, a daughter, Nancy Jane Eckert.

FEELY—Born in Baltimore, Md., 22 February 1945, to Ens. and Mrs. Jerome Feely, USNR, a daughter, Mary Ellen Feely. Ens. Feely is serving overseas.

GADDY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Frank L. Gaddy, CE, a daughter.

GEER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Joseph W. Geer, Inf., a daughter.

GREEN—Born in Nashville, Tenn., 15 February 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. James O. Green, 3rd, USA (USMA '41) a daughter, Cheral Ann. Major Green left for overseas shortly before the birth of his daughter.

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

GUNN—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 26 February 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Elmer Joseph Gunn, a son, Pat Lee Gunn.

HASKETT—Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 27 February 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. William Thomas Haskett, jr., a son, William Thomas Haskett, 3rd.

HAWKINS—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 February 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Edward Beggs Hawkins, a daughter, Janice Carole Hawkins.

HELSEL—Born at Maryview Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Calvin Lewis Helsel, AUS, a daughter, Fan Lewis Helsel.

HUTSON—Born at the Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 6 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Stanton C. Hutson, USA, a daughter, Patricia Kevand Hutson.

KAPLAN—Born at Fort Jackson, S. C., regional hospital, 3 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. Alex. H. Kaplan, (MC), USNR, a son.

LUSK—Born at Station Hospital, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. James Lusk, a daughter, Ann Mary, granddaughter of Col. and Mrs. William V. Lusk, USA-Ret., now living in Berkeley, Calif. The mother of the child is the former Mary Catherine McVey of Manhasset, Long Is., N. Y.

MacWILLIAMS—Born at Gowen Field, Idaho, 11 March 1945, to Lt. and Mrs. James MacWilliams, AC, a second son, Malcolm Donald, grandson of Chaplain and Mrs. John MacWilliams, USA; nephew of Lt. Donald MacWilliams, Inf., USA and S. Sgt. Jane MacWilliams, WAC, both overseas in France, and of Cadet Malcolm MacWilliams, USMA, and Mrs. Garland A. Sadler, widow of Lieutenant Sadler, killed in action recently in France.

McGILL—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Hobart D. McGill, a daughter.

McLEES—Born at Salinas, Calif., 3 March 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Robert C. McLees, AC, a son, Robert Z. W. McLees. Mrs. McLees is the former 1st Lt. Ann Covill, SNC.

NOLEN—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 February 1945, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Lewis Marshall Nolen, a daughter, Barbara Rhea Nolen.

ORR—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Samuel B. Orr, a son.

PEARSON—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Glenn W. Pearson, a daughter.

PECKHAM—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 5 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Malcolm A. Peckham, SC, USA, a daughter, Joan Leslie.

PECKINPAUGH—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 28 February 1945, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Ralph Lind Peckinpaugh, a son, Roger Thorpe Peckinpaugh, II.

PHILPS—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 24 February 1945, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Joseph Henry Phelps, a son, Joseph Bryan Phelps.

PURMORT—Born in Washington, D. C., 8 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. George L. Purmort, USN, a son, who will be named for his father.

RANKIN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 7 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Hugh F. Rankin, CE, a son.

RICE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Abe Rice, CE, a daughter.

SEDERQUIST—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 23 February 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. David Nathaniel Sederquist, jr., a son, David Nathaniel Sederquist, III.

SHEIFER—Born at Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, 11 March 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Loeb B. Sheifer, AUS, a daughter.

STANT—Born at Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 March 1945, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Fred Thomas Stant, jr., USNR, a son, Fred Thomas Stant, 3rd.

STRUCHKO—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Elmer R. Struchko, a daughter.

SYMROSKI—Born at Brooke General and Convalescent Hospital, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, 27 February 1945, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Albert Symroski, a daughter, Catherine Ann Symroski.

THOMAS—Born at West Point, N. Y., 10 February 1945, to Maj. and Mrs. Arnold R. Thomas, USA, a daughter, Jacqueline Ann.

THOMAS—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 28 February 1945, to C.W.O. and Mrs. Hugh M. Thomas, a son.

VIHTELIC—Born at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Col., 2 March 1945, to Capt. and Mrs. Stanley L. Vihtelic, a daughter.

Married

ALLRED-FORBES—Married in Epworth Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 9 March 1945, Miss Virginia Belle Forbes to Lt. Wayne Allred, AUS.

BRISBANE-KROCK—Married in Greenwich, Conn., 10 March 1945, Mrs. Marguerite Krock to Lt. (jg) Joseph Brisbane, (MC), USNR.

BUSCHER-MILLS—Married in Miami Beach, Fla., recently, Miss Audrey Marian Mills, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Charles A. Mills, USNR, to Lt. Charles Bernard Buscher, USNR.

CAMPBELL-WEBSTER—Married in St. Peter's Chapel, Solomons, Md., 3 March 1945, Miss Grayce Alwilda Webster to Ens. Robert Hodgins Campbell, USNR.

CARROLL-HEALY—Married in the chapel of the Naval Air Station, Miami, Fla., 10 March 1945, Miss Gabrielle Healy, of New York City, to Ens. Paul T. Carroll, USNR.

CARR-O'NEAL—Married in the church of the Ascension, Norfolk, Va., 17 February 1945, Miss Hazel Eileen O'Neal to Lt. Larry Winton Carr, USNR.

CASKEY-WELSH—Married in All Saints' Church, Oakley, Md., 10 March 1945, Miss Helen Owen Welsh to Lt. (jg) Wayne Albert Caskey, USNR.

CLARK-VESTER—Married in the Army Air Base Chapel, Orlando, Fla., 3 March 1945, Miss Victoria Blair Vester to Lt. Col. Jack Cameron Clark, AAF.

CLEMENTSON-PORTER—Married in the home of her parents in Arlington, Va., 10 March 1945, Miss Mary Louise Porter, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Porter, USN, to Ens. Robert Clementson, USNR.

CONSTANTINE-STATHOS—Married at the Hellenic Orthodox Church, Norfolk, Va., 22 February 1945, Miss Ethel Stathos to Lt. Angelo Constantine, AUS.

COSGROVE-BAKER—Married in Europe, 10 March 1945, Miss Betty Baker, American Red Cross Worker to Maj. Warner G. Cosgrove, jr., 13th Army Corps.

COWAN-BERGUIS—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, N. Y., 9 March 1945, Miss Margaret Clara Bergius of Argyle, Scotland, to Lt. Bailey Cowan, USNR, of Summit, N. J.

DOMINA-SPARHAWK—Married in Cleveland Park Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., 9 March 1945, Miss Martha Ladd Sparhawk to Lt. Walter Eli Domina, USMCR.

FARRIS-NASH—Married in the chapel of St. Thereses Church, Wilson, N. C., 24 February 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Nash, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Thomas Lewis Nash, USN, to Lt. (jg) Robert Arthur Farris, USNR.

FINK-KERLIN—Married in the chapel of Hamline Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 5 March 1945, Miss Kay Kerlin to Lt. William James Fink, MC, AUS.

FRANKEL-DEATCHER—Married in Gladning Memorial Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., recently, Miss Anne S. Deatcher to Lt. F. Gordon Frankel, USCGR.

FREEMAN-COOKE—Married in Lindsey Chapel of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Boston, Mass., 10 March 1945, Mrs. Harry Allen Cooke, III, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Cushman Rice of Washington, D. C., to Ens. John Howard Freeman, jr., USNR.

FRENCH-BOND—Married in the chapel of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, Rochester, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Mildred Anne Bond to Ens. Donald Bernard French, USNR.

GEERY-GIBB—Married in the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., 3 March 1945, Miss Anne Gibb to Lt. (jg) John T. Geery, jr., USNR.

GILBERT-STROUD—Married in Freemason Street Baptist Church, Norfolk, Va., 8 March 1945, Miss Evelyn Stroud to Lt. Comdr. Mark Leroy Gilbert, USNR.

GILLESPIE-HARRIS—Married in David Adams Memorial Church, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 3 March 1945, Miss Nancy Lewis Harris to Lt. Donald Ray Gillespie, USN.

GRANLUND - RAYMOND—Married in Christ Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Vera Ione Raymond to Ens. John Granlund, USNR.

HEARN-NESBIT—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 10 March 1945, Miss Nesbit, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Nesbit, (SC) USN, to Capt. L. E. Hearn, AAF.

HENNEBERY-GIORDANO—Married in Long Branch, N. J., 13 March 1945, Miss Gloria Ruth Giordano to Lt. James F. Henneberry, jr., AUS.

HERTZIG-PITTMAN—Married in San Andreas, Calif., 24 February 1945, Miss Ida Warren Pittman to Ens. Richard Dolan Hertzig, USN.

HIATT-ALEXANDER—Married in Covenant-First Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 14 March 1945, Miss Josephine Louise Alexander to Lt. Hugh Wilson Hiatt, USNR.

HOCHFELDER-REISS—Married in Temple Israel, Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y., 11 March 1945, Miss Barbara Ellen Reiss to Ens. Frederick Gordon Hochfelder, USNR.

HOLLIS-SPALDING—Married in St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Albuquerque, N. M., 17 February 1945, Miss Louise Fargo Brown Spalding to Ens. John Milton Hollis, USNR.

HOLZ-COOKE—Married in St. Steven's Episcopal Church, Crownsville, Md., 10 March 1945, Miss Mary Oakley Cooke to Lt. Jack Anderson Holz, USA.

HUGHES-HOWARD—Married in St. James Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-First Street, New York City, 10 March 1945, Miss Mary Atherton Howard of New York, to Lt. Col. Edmund Morton Hughes, AUS, White House aide.

JOHNSON-KEMP—Married in St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood, N. J., 10 March 1945, Miss Elaine Margaret Kemp to 2nd Lt. Lewis V. Johnson, SC, AUS.

KENDRICK-DEKKER—Married in the chapel of the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., 24 February 1945, Miss Frieda Emilia Dekker to Lt. (jg) Thomas Franklin Kendrick, USNR.

KOFF-WERTHEIMER—Married in the home of her parents at Long Beach, Long Island, N. Y., 11 March 1945, Miss Esther Wertheimer to Capt. Morton M. Koff, AAF.

LATIMER-BUTTS—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York, N. Y., 14 March 1945, Miss Betty Butts, daughter of the chancellor of the University of Mississippi, to Lt. (jg) John Albert Latimer, USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific.

LAUFER-MARCELLUS—Married in St. Mary's Chapel of the Washington Cathedral, 10 March 1945, Miss Ruth Claribelle Marcellus to Lt. Roger Ervin Laufer, jr., USNR.

LAY-NIMITZ—Married in Washington, D. C., 9 March 1945, Miss Catherine Vance Nimitz, daughter of Fleet Admiral and Mrs. Chester W. Nimitz, USN, to Lt. Comdr. James Thomas Lay, USN (USNA'31).

LOWE-GARLINGHOUSE—Married in St. Thomas Chapel, New York, N. Y., 8 March 1945, Lt. (jg) Nancy Garlinghouse, USNR, of Hawaii, to Lt. Hugh J. Lowe, USNR, of Santa Ana, Calif.

LUGER-SWINK—Married at Chesterfield Court House, S. C., 28 February 1945, Mrs. Frances Hill Swink to Maj. Douglas R. Luger, AUS.

LYMAN-PARTLIDGE—Married in Miami Beach, Fla., 14 February 1945, Mrs. Dorothy Smith Partlidge to Lt. Edward McLean Lyman, AAF.

MALOY-O'REILLY—Married in Holy Cross Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Therese Anne O'Reilly to Lt. (jg) William Joseph Maloy, jr., USNR.

MARTIN - HANNON—Married in St. Casian's Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., 11 March 1945, Miss Jean Anne Hannon to Ens. Bernard Joseph Martin, USNR.

MCCORMICK-BROWN—Married in Maplewood, N. J., 8 March 1945, Miss Sara Louise Brown to Ens. Paul Yager McCormick, USNR.

McILWAINE-PACKARD—Married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Deborah Sands Packard to Ens. John Curtis McIlwaine, USNR, of Rye, N. Y.

MONELL-McKENZIE—Married in the David Adams Memorial Chapel, US Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., 10 March 1945, Miss Clare Ellen McKenzie, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Roy McKenzie, USN, of the Naval Operating Base, to Lt. Comdr. Edward Converse Monell, USNR, of New York, N. Y.

MOORE-EVANS—Married in St. Mary's Chapel of Washington (D.C.) Cathedral, 3 March 1945, Miss Peggy Anne Evans to Capt. Eugene Overton Moore, jr., AAF.

MORGAN-GRAVES—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church in Georgetown, Washington, D. C., 10 March 1945, Ens. Vivian Ruth Graves, USNR, to Lt. Donald K. Morgan, USNR.

MOTTO-BELL—Married in St. Catherine of Alexandria Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 March 1945, Miss Doris Bell to Lt. (jg) John A. Motto, USNR.

NESBIT-WILLIGE—Married in St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 10 March 1945, Miss Shirley Ann Willige to Capt. D. W. Nesbit, AUS, son of Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Nesbit, (SC), USN.

O'ROURKE-SHERER—Married in Long Beach, Calif., 11 February 1945, Miss Elinor Kathryn Sherer, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Gottlieb Sherer, USN, to Lt. Thomas Joseph O'Rourke, AUS.

PENMAN-BARRETT—Married in Epworth Methodist Church, Norfolk, Va., 10 March 1945, Miss Addie Lee Barrett to Ens. Jack Lanier Penman, USNR.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

POHANKA-BURKHARDT—Married in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York City, 8 March 1945, Miss Elaine Burkhardt to Ena. Frank Sales Pohanka, Jr., USNR.

RESTER-BURR—Married in Boston, Mass., 3 March 1945, Miss Virginia Plummer Burr to Ena. Gerald Franklin Rester, USN.

ROBB-CULVER—Married in the Church of Our Savior, Jenkintown, Pa., 7 March 1945, Miss Mary Ellen Culver to Lt. (jg) Lester Eugene Robb, USNR, home from duty in the Pacific.

ROBERTSON-BELDEN—Married in the Church of the Ascension, New York, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Enid Dorothy Belden to Lt. Hugh Schuyler Robertson, Jr., MC, AUS.

RUARK-BINDER—Married in All Angels Church, New York City, 10 March 1945, Miss Margaret Binder of Clearwater, Fla., to Ena. Franklin Stisler Ruark, USNR.

RUHE-GRAY—Married at Langley Field, Va., 30 December 1944, Miss Elizabeth Mary Gray to 2nd Lt. Karl Ruhe, AAF.

SCHLIEDER-RUBY—Married recently in the First Methodist Church, Alexandria, Va., Miss Thelma Irene Ruby to Lt. Carl Edward Schlieder, Jr., AAF.

SERENA-JEFFREYS—Married in St. Alban's Liberal Catholic Church, Hollywood, Calif., 11 March 1945, Miss Anne Jeffreys to Capt. Joseph Robert Serena, AUS.

SETTLE-TYLER—Married in the Gosport Chapel at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 10 March 1945, Miss Beulah Williams Tyler, daughter of Capt. George Boyd Tyler, (MC), USN, to Lt. (jg) Thomas B. Settle, Jr., USNR.

SHAW-SCHOLL—Married in the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Beatrice Jean Scholl to Lt. (jg) Walter Burns Shaw, (CSC), USNR, recently returned from duty in the Pacific area.

SHERMAN-CHARLES—Married in Rye, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Eleanor Charles to Capt. Robert J. Sherman, ATC, on leave of absence from North Africa.

SIMS-GEYELIN—Married in Old Saint David's Church, Radnor, Pa., 10 March 1945, Miss Eleanor Geyelin, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Emilie Camille Geyelin, USA, to Lt. (jg) Joseph Patterson Sims, Jr., USNR.

STAGGS-RICHARDS—Married in the chapel of Riverside Church, New York, N. Y., 10 March 1945, Miss Barbara Theodora Richards to Ena. James Morgan Staggs, USNR.

STEVENSON-JACQUES—Married in Christ Episcopal Church, West Haven, Conn., 10 March 1945, Miss Mary Elizabeth Jacques to Lt. John Trumbull Stevenson, USNR.

STOCKWELL-REEVES—Married in the home of her parents in Alexandria, Va., 7 March 1945, Miss Margaret Reeves, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Dache M. Reeves, AC, USA, to Capt. Thomas D. Stockwell, Jr., USMC.

VIETSCH-MAJOR—Married in the First M. E. Church, Baltimore, Md., 2 March 1945, Miss Vivien E. Major to 1st Lt. Grant C. Vietsch, SC, AUS.

WARDLE-WILLIAMS—Married in Brooklyn, N. Y., 5 March 1945, Ena. Sarah Ruth Williams, USNR, to Mr. Thomas Forster Wardle.

WATKINS-RAMEY—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Pendleton, S. C., 25 February 1945, Miss Margaret Anna Ramey to Lt. Miles Hunter Watkins, AAF.

WECHSLER-SPITZER—Married in New York City, 11 March 1945, Miss Gene Spitzer to Capt. Lawrence A. Wechsler, Jr., AAF.

WHIDDEN-BARRETS—Married in Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, Washington, D. C., 10 March 1945, Miss Mary B. Barrets to Lt. Francis Eugene Whidden, USNR.

WHITE-HECKER—Married in Pensacola, Fla., 8 February 1945, Miss Betty Jane Hecker to Ena. Stewart Shriver White, USNR.

WIEST-CRESSY—Married in Manchester, N. H., 7 March 1945, Miss Dorothy Anne Cressy to Lt. Frederick N. Wiest, US Cav.

YEAGE-KNAKAL—Married in the post chapel, Fort Totten, N. Y., 7 March 1945, Miss Pauline J. Knakal to Lt. Raymond J. Yeage, ATC.

Died

ANDERSON—Died on off-shore transport commanded by his father, from wounds received at Iwo Jima, 3 March 1945, Sgt. Charles Carter Anderson, Jr., USMC, son of Capt. and Mrs. Charles Carter Anderson, USN.

BUCKLEY—Died at Boston, Mass., 1 March 1945, Katherine Loretta, daughter of the late Bart J. Buckley and the late Margaret Burke Buckley. Survived by two brothers, Rev. Bart

J. Buckley, St. Anthony's Church, Portsmouth, R. I., and Daniel J. Buckley, USCG, Charleston, S. C.; by three sisters, Miss Margaret I. Buckley, Mrs. Creighton Kerr and Mrs. Fred Sampson. Also survived by six nieces and two nephews. Requiem Mass was held at St. Anthony's Church, Portsmouth, R. I.

CLOUD—Killed in action over England, 3 February 1945, 1st Lt. Lewis K. Cloud, AAF, son of Col. and Mrs. Howard H. Cloud, QMC, USA. Besides his parents he is survived by a brother, Maj. Howard H. Cloud, Jr., AAF, and two sisters, Mrs. Warren C. Chapman, wife of Maj. Chapman and Miss Patricia Ann Cloud.

DEROUIN—Died 13 November 1944 in Lorraine, France, of wounds received in action, 1st Lt. Frank David Derouin, USA (USMA '43), 22 years of age, son of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Derouin, USA-Ret., 4707 Connecticut Ave., NW, Washington, D. C. Also survived by his widow, Mrs. Jean Fitzpatrick Derouin of West Point, N. Y., and a sister, Ruth Elizabeth Derouin.

DONALD—Killed in airplane crash in New Guinea, 31 March 1944, 2nd Lt. Robert P. Donald, AAF. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Kathleen M. Donald of Arlington, Va.

FOSTER—Killed in airplane crash over France, 3 March 1945, Capt. Festus Finley Foster, USN (USNA'18). Survived by his widow, Mrs. Beatrice Michelson Foster, and two children, Baba 17, and Jeremy 11. Also survived by two brothers, Commodore Paul F. Foster, USNR, and Mr. Carol H. Foster, State Department attache, and a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Foster Fuller of Mishawaka, Ind.

GARLINGTON—Died in Savannah, Ga., 11 March 1945, Brig. Gen. Creswell Garlington, USA, (USMA '10), son of the late General E. A. Garlington, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Alexandrine Fitch Garlington, a daughter Sally, his mother, Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, and a sister Mrs. Sally G. Chamberlin. Also survived by a son, Lt. Henry L. Garlington, AAF, prisoner of war in Germany.

HANNA—Died suddenly of a heart affection, in Chabua, Assam, 26 February 1945, Col. Charles W. Hanna, Inf., USA. Survived by his widow and daughter, Betty Jo, now living in Lynchburg, Va., and his father, Mr. J. A. Hanna of Little Rock, Ark.

HAYNES—Died in Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 March 1945, Mrs. William A. Haynes, mother of Lt. Col. Philip E. Haynes of Houston, Texas.

HODGKINSON—Died at her home in Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., 9 March 1945, Mrs. Rilla Pate Hodgkinson, mother of Lt. Comdr. Thomas H. Hodgkinson, Jr., USNR.

ISO—Killed in action over Saipan 27 December 1945, 2nd Lt. Robert R. Iso, AAF, husband of Cpl. Beverly Iso, USMC, of Henderson Hall, Arlington, Va.

JENKINS—Died in El Centro, Calif., 13 March 1945, Dr. Burrus Jenkins, father of Lt. Comdr. Logan Jenkins, USNR.

KNAPP—Killed in England, 1 February 1945, Lt. Edgar A. Knapp, Jr., AAF. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar A. Knapp of Rumson, N. J., and three sisters, Mrs. J. Upshur Moorhead and Mrs. John W. Ragsdale of Rumson and Miss Elizabeth Knapp a Red Cross field worker in England.

MACKIRDY—Died at Manhattan, Kans., 5 March 1945, Mr. Charles H. MacKirdy, aged 79 years ten months; father of the late Col. Howard S. MacKirdy, CAC, and grandfather of 1st Lt. Burt R. MacKirdy, Capt. Wayne H. MacKirdy and 1st Lt. Robert Kendall MacKirdy. Also survived by his widow and three great grandchildren. Burial was in Manhattan, Kans.

MALCOLMSON—Killed in action in Belgium recently, 1st Lt. William H. Malcolmson, Jr., while leading a tank destroyer unit he commanded. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Malcolmson of Philadelphia, Pa.

MATTHEWS—Killed in action in Belgium, 17 December 1944, Lt. Col. Church M. Matthews, USA (USMA'28), chief of staff of the 7th Armored Division. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Caroline Wildrick Matthews, and a son, Church M. Matthews, Jr., who live in Washington, D. C.

MELVER—Died in France 16 February 1945 of wounds received in action 3 February, Lt. George Walter Mclver, AUS. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Eleanor L. Mclver, of New York City; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mclver of Bronxville, N. Y., and a brother, Capt. Paul T. H. Mclver, AUS.

MOMAN—Killed in action in Northern Italy, 29 December 1944, 1st Lt. Hubert M. Moman, Jr., 92nd Infantry Division, of Washington, D. C.

MORRIS—Died at his home in Paterson, N. J., 13 March 1945, Mr. John R. Morris, father of Lt. (jg) Robert T. Morris, USNR.

PEEK—Died at his home in Alexandria, Va., 12 March 1945, Col. William Holt Peek, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Katherine F. Peek, two brothers and two sisters.

PYLES—Died in Veterans' Administration Hospital, Bronx, New York, N. Y., 12 March

1945, Col. Will LeRoy Pyles, MC, USA-Ret. Survived by his widow and eleven brothers and sisters.

ROCKMORE—Killed in action on Iwo Jima, Capt. Clayton S. Rockmore, USMC. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis J. Rockmore of New York, N. Y., and a brother, Maj. Martin F. Rockmore, USMC.

RUGEE—Killed in action in the Mediterranean Area, 20 April 1944, Capt. John W. Rugée, son of Mrs. A. B. Rugée, of Waukesha, Wisc. Also survived by his sister Caroline.

SHANNON—Killed in action in the Pacific, Lt. Eugene R. Shannon (ChC.) USNR. Survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shannon of Freeport, Ill.

TILLMAN—Died at South County Hospital, Wakefield, R. I., 6 February 1945, Mrs. Emella C. Tillman, mother of Lt. Col. Erland A. Tillman, USA; of Lt. Luther A. Tillman, USMC, and of 2nd Lt. H. A. Tillman, AUS, all overseas.

WEST—Died at her home 1454 Sewells Point Road, Norfolk, Va., suddenly, 7 November 1944, Mrs. Maude Duval West, widow of Capt. Clyde Gray West, USN-Ret., who died on 11 July 1944. Survived by a daughter, Mrs. Evelyn C. Beck, wife of Capt. Edward L. Beck, USN, and by three grandchildren, Mrs. Evelyn R. Paris, Mrs. C. B. Palmer and Lt. W. N. Richardson, AUS. Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery beside her husband.

WILSON—Killed in action over France, 14 February 1945, Maj. John H. Wilson, AAF, son of Mrs. Virginia K. Wilson of New Rochelle, N. Y.

WINSLOW—Died of pneumonia while serving with the Ninth Army in Europe, 24 February 1945, Col. Williamson Randolph Winslow, USA, son of the late Brig. Gen. E. E. Winslow, CE, USA. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Marcella Winslow, a son, John R. Winslow and his mother, Mrs. Evelyn Winslow.

Obituaries

Brig. Gen. Creswell Garlington, USA, died 11 March in Savannah, Ga. Burial will take place in Arlington National Cemetery.

During his military career, General Garlington served several times in Washington, D. C. His last tour of duty here started on 18 October 1941, when he was assigned to the Office, Chief of Engineers, and shortly after became War Department Liaison Officer with the Navy Department. In the World War he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action in France when he underwent intense artillery and small arms fire to help save the life of a wounded officer. He was also awarded the Purple Heart and Order of the Crown of Belgium.

Surviving are his widow, Alexandrine Fitch Garlington, and a daughter, Sally, who have been living with him in Savannah; his mother, Mrs. Ernest A. Garlington, and a sister, Mrs. Sally G. Chamberlin, who live at 3227 Reservoir Road, N. W., Washington. Mrs. Chamberlin is a secretary in the Office of Chief of Staff, War Department. One of the General's sons, 2nd Lt. Henry F. Garlington, AAF, is a prisoner of war in Germany. Another son, Lt. Creswell Garlington, Jr., was killed in action near Aachen, Germany, in December of last year.

Born in Rock Island, Ill., on 23 June 1887, the son of General E. A. Garlington, USA, General Creswell Garlington was graduated from the United States Military Academy and was appointed a second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, on 15 June 1910. General Garlington had last served as Commanding General of the Engineer Replacement Training Center at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo. He was on leave and living in Savannah when the death occurred.

Capt. Festus Finley Foster, USN, was killed 3 March in an airplane crash in France and was buried in an American military cemetery there.

Capt. Foster, a native of Hennessey, Okla., was a graduate from the Naval Academy in 1918. During the World War he served as a midshipman aboard the battleship Rhode Island. After being commissioned he served aboard the Oklahoma with the British Grand Fleet.

Since 1923 he had been assigned exclusively to ordnance and gunnery work. In 1943 he served a tour of duty in the Pacific in the same phase of work.

He had been with the Bureau of Ordnance here and in Mare Island, Calif.; more recently commanded the Navy ordnance plant at Centerline, Mich., and was for a time second in command at the Dahlgren (Va.) Proving Ground.

Capt. Foster's widow, the former Miss Beatrice Michelson, daughter of the late Prof. Albert Michelson, lives with their two children, Baba, 17, and Jeremy, 11, at 2027 O street N.W. Her father, Nobel Prize winner, was a brother of Charles Michelson, former publicity director for the Democratic National Committee.

Capt. Foster is also survived by two brothers, Commodore Paul F. Foster, USNR,

and Carol H. Foster, State Department attache, and a sister, Mrs. Dorothy Foster Fuller, Mishawaka, Ind.

The Navy Department has announced that Ch. Eugene R. Shannon, Lieutenant, USNR, was killed in action on 21 Feb. 1945, while serving aboard ship in the Pacific.

Chaplain Shannon was formerly rector of the Grace Episcopal Church, Freeport, Illinois. Born in Zanesville, Ohio, 13 July 1906, he was educated in the Zanesville public schools, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and Seabury Western Seminary, Chicago. He entered the Navy in September 1942 and served at the Naval Air Station, San Juan, Puerto Rico, before his assignment to sea duty in May 1944.

Chaplain Shannon was buried at sea with full military honors. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Shannon, Freeport, Ill.

Col. Will Le Roy Pyles, MC, USA-Ret., died 12 March in the Veterans Administration Hospital in the Bronx, New York.

He was formerly Army surgeon in the Second Corps Area, in New York, and until his retirement three years ago was surgeon in the Fifth Corps Area, in Ohio. His age was 67.

Colonel Pyles was born in Washington, D. C., and was graduated from George Washington University, studied public health at Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, and entered the Army in 1901. During his long military career he served twice in the Philippines, commanded Gorgas Hospital in Ancon, Panama, for four years, and during the first World War was commanding officer of the Army hospital in Louisville, Ky. On retirement three years ago he came to New York to live at 20 East Thirty-fifth Street. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons and a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

He leaves a widow and eleven brothers and sisters: Elliot, an artist and illustrator, of New York City; Paul, a certified accountant of Jersey City; Russell, an engineer, of Olean, N. Y.; Mrs. Estelle Minerva Jacobs, Mrs. John Pigott, Miss Marian F. Pyles and Mrs. Robert Morris, all of Washington, D. C. Also Mrs. Ramon Warren of Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Grace Vincent of St. Petersburg, Fla.; Mrs. John Ryan of Morris Plains, N. J., and Mrs. James Salisbury of Falls Church, Va.

Funeral services were held 15 March, in the chapel of the National Cemetery in Arlington, Va.

Col. Williamson Randolph Winslow, CE, USA, died of pneumonia on 24 Feb. while serving with the Ninth Army in Europe. He had been overseas since June, 1943.

Colonel Winslow was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1923, from the Engineer Basic Course in 1924, the Civil Engineer Course, California University in 1928, the Army Industrial College in 1935, and the Command and General Staff School in 1940.

Colonel Winslow's father, the late Brig. Gen. E. E. Winslow, was assistant to the Chief of Engineers in the First World War and designed and built the fortifications at Diamond Head, Hawaii.

Colonel Winslow leaves a widow, Marcella, who is a painter; a son, John R. Winslow, and his mother, Mrs. Evelyn Winslow of Raleigh, Tenn., author of several books, including "The Dwelling Place," under the pen name of Anne Goodwin.

1st Lt. Lewis K. Cloud, USA, age 22, son of Col. Howard H. Cloud, QMC, at present stationed in Hawaii, and Mrs. Pearl R. Cloud, 1110 Eastern Parkway, Louisville, Ky., was killed in action 3 Feb. 1945, over England.

Lt. Cloud was returning from his last mission over Berlin and was eligible for a leave to return home, where he was to have been married to Miss Mary Lee Standerfer of the Panama Canal Zone.

He entered the AAF in March 1943 and went overseas in August 1944, as a Fortress pilot with the Eighth Air Force. He held the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters.

Other surviving relatives are a brother, Maj. Howard H. Cloud, Jr., a glider pilot in France, sisters, Mrs. Warren C. Chapman, wife of Maj. W. C. Chapman, Italy, and Miss Patricia Ann Cloud.

Gasoline Truck-Trailer

A new truck-trailer unit to be used in the transportation of gasoline and other petroleum products has been adopted by the Quartermaster Corps. Production of the new 5,000-gallon units, whose capacity will more than double that of the 2,000-gallon semi-trailers which they are to replace, is to begin immediately.

So important is conservation of equipment that all units should undertake broader and firmer programs to develop "maintenance consciousness." Preventive maintenance should be an intuitive function.

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Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Pvt. John R. Towle, Inf.—Singlehandedly broke up a German counter-attack of 100 enemy infantry in Holland, at the cost of his life.

Distinguished Service Medal

Vice Adm. T. S. Wilkinson, USN—Comdr. of Task Force in action against Japanese in Philippines from 1 Oct. 1944, to 15 Jan. 1945.

Brig. Gen. B. L. Robinson, USA—Planned and executed engineer construction program in New Guinea.

Maj. Gen. R. W. Grow, USA—Comdr. of 6th Armored Div. during liberation of Brittany.

Maj. Gen. S. LeR. Irwin, USA—Judgment and heroism in France.

Maj. Gen. W. M. Robertson, USA—Com. 2nd Inf. Div. at Brest, France.

Maj. Gen. D. A. Stroh, USA—Judgment and heroism in France.

*Brig. Gen. J. E. Wharton, USA—Com. Gen. 1st Engineer Special Brigade at invasion of France.

Navy Cross

Comdr. L. B. Cook, USN—Heroism as Com. Officer of warship in action in Surigao Strait, 25 Oct., 1944.

Lt. G. K. Morris, USNR—Submarine war.

Cpl. E. W. Horak, USMC—Heroism at Guam.

Legion of Merit

Capt. Winston Folk, USN—Outstanding performance on the USS Birmingham.

Capt. Hunter Wood, Jr., USN—Comdr. of Destroyer Div. during action against Japanese.

Lt. J. W. Short, USN—Gunnery officer of USS Niblack during amphibious landings at Anzio, Italy.

Maj. L. M. Fitzgerald, ANC—Ch. of Nurse Section, Persian Gulf Command.

*Capt. J. M. Silva, CE—Meritorious conduct in performance of outstanding service.

Brig. Gen. S. H. Sherrill, SC—Com. General of Aircraft Warning Unit Training Center.

Col. W. B. Beach, GSC—Planned construction and operation of Embarkation Army Post Office, N. Y. Port of Embarkation, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Col. M. C. Bigelow, Inf.—Service in Replacement and School Command, Army Ground Forces from May 1943 to Jan. 1945.

Col. A. J. Lanza, MC—Industrial health program for civilian workers in Army owned and operated plants.

Col. J. D. O'Connell, SC—Service with the Office of Chief Signal Officer.

Col. L. A. Pennypacker, QMC—Chief of Supply in Southwest Pacific.

Col. W. A. Schuigen, GSC—Air Officer of China-Burma-India Section.

Chaplain (Capt.) I. H. Hunt, USA—Chaplain of 4th Quartermaster Training Regt. at Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo.

Col. J. M. Kemper, GSC—Chief of Historical Branch, War Dept. Gen. Staff.

Col. J. A. St. Louis, QMC-CO, Fourth Corps Area QM Depot, Wilmington, N. C.

Lt. Col. S. M. Divich, Inf.—Senior instructor 51st Infantry Training Motor Maintenance School.

Maj. R. R. Ellis, Inf.—Parachute test officer for parachute mountain operations experiment.

Maj. F. S. Poopman, CE—Perfecting gunnery fundamentals.

Silver Star Medal

*Comdr. David Zabriskie, Jr., USN (GS)—Gallantry as C.O. of USS Herring during Eighth War Patrol of that vessel in Japanese controlled waters.

Lt. O. P. Estes, Jr., USNR—Gallantry during amphibious landings at Anzio, Italy.

Lt. J. F. Faner, USNR—Distinguished himself as diving officer in US submarine.

Bronze Star Medal

Lt. J. B. Grant, Jr., USNR—Submarine war.

CMMM M. D. Carroll, USN—Submarine war.

Col. D. M. Dunne, USA—Meritorious achievements in connection with military operations against the enemy in New Guinea and Philippines.

Col. J. L. Crandall, Jr., USA—Meritorious

achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the Philippines.

Col. A. R. Baker, USA—Meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in the Philippine Islands.

Col. R. V. D. Corput, USA—Meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy in New Guinea and the Philippine Islands.

Lt. H. M. Kessel, USNR—Outbound Shuttle Control officer at American Assault beaches off Normandy coast during invasion of European continent.

Lt. E. E. Wood, USNR—Submarine War.

Col. B. C. Anderson, FA—Member of War Dept. Observers' Board.

Capt. A. P. Hummers, SC—Achievement on Noemfoor Island from 29 June to 10 Oct. 1944.

Distinguished Flying Cross

xLt. (Jg) D. L. Hornberger, USNR—Pilot of Carrier-Based Torpedo Bomber, operating with Task Groups in continuous combat against the enemy in the Pacific.

Air Medal

1st Lt. R. O. Rodgers, ANC—Flight Nurse on unarmed Troop Carrier aircraft on air evacuation missions in Mediterranean and European theater of operations.

2nd Lt. B. V. McDonald, ANC—Flight Nurse with Army Air Forces.

The following were awarded the Air Medal, or Gold Star in lieu of second Air Medal for heroism in submarine warfare:

Ens. H. K. Kohler, USN; ACMM F. P. Green, USN; AVRM O. L. King, USN; AMMie T. E. Jaruszewicz, USN; AMMie R. L. Nagel, USNR; ARMie W. H. Potter, USN; ARM R. M. Truss, Jr., ARM R. L. McKernan, USNR; AMM H. L. Anderson, USNR; AMM 3c W. I. Hutchison, USNR; AOM 3c W. H. Phelps, USN; AOM C. L. Matthews, USNR; ARMie H. E. Garren, USN; Brig. Gen. W. H. Tunner, USA—Com. General of India-China Div., ATC, meritorious achievement in aerial flight.

Soldier's Medal

T3 A. A. Bonner, Jr., USA—Heroism in risking his life to rescue Anglo-Indian soldier from drowning.

2nd Lt. R. C. Blumber, ANC—Saved officer from drowning.

Navy and Marine Corps Medal

Lt. B. R. Boylan, (Chc), USNR—Removing casualties from burning vessel.

Lt. Clarence Redden, USNR—Heroic conduct in rendering enemy mine safe for analysis.

Twenty-six officers and men of the USS Irwin, a destroyer on Pacific duty have been awarded the Navy and Marine Corps medal for heroism during fire-fighting and rescue operations alongside the USS Princeton last October 24. Each of the 26 officers and men courageously dove overboard from his ship to rescue drowning survivors and only when they were physically exhausted did the rescuers leave the water. Those receiving the award are:

Lt. Hays Clark, USNR; Lt. (Jg) N. S. Irwin, Jr., USNR; Ens. Clyde O. G. Morrison, USN; CTMM D. E. Ashmead, USN; MM 1c W. B. Clayton, USN; S 1c E. S. Carroll, Jr., USNR; C2c Judge Cantrell, Jr., USN; F1c F. R. Campbell, USNR; FCM R. I. Bussee, USNR; BM2c J. D. Bove, USN; S1c K. H. Belknap, USNR; TMM2c J. W. Barker, USN; MM1c B. J. Townsend, USN; S2c H. E. Thompson, USNR; TMM2c L. P. Stephens, USN; SM2c G. E. Ren, USN, and S1c G. D. Mootz, USNR.

Letters of Commendation

1st Lt. L. G. Alsop, ANC—Courageous actions on 29 March, 1944, near Anzio, Italy, when she was responsible for the safety of her patients while removing them to safer positions.

Romolo Cousins, USN—Submarine War.

CEM Edmund Kupidowski, USN—Submarine War.

CRM R. F. Vinton, USN—Submarine War.

CRM E. R. Fuller, USN—Submarine War.

RT1c R. M. Cousins, USN—Submarine War.

*Posthumous Award.

X Missing in Action.

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Calendar of Legislation
ACTION ON LEGISLATION

S. 211. To reimburse Ens. Frederick M. McCord, USNR, for property destroyed by fire at Ferry Inn Annex, U. S. Naval Base 2, on 14 Dec. 1943. Signed by President.

S. 212. To reimburse Lt. Col. Frank P. Snow, USMC, for property lost or damaged by a hurricane and flood at Parris Island, S. C., on 11-12 August, 1940. Signed by President.

S. 215. To reimburse certain Navy personnel for property lost or damaged by fire at the naval auxiliary air facility, Astoria, Oreg., 2 April, 1944. Signed by President.

H. R. 2224. To reimburse certain Navy personnel for property lost or damaged by fire at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Farragut, Idaho, 10 July 1944. Reported by House Committee on Claims.

S. 569. To reimburse certain Marines for property lost or damaged by fire in the training building at the Marine Corps air station, Cherry Point, N. C., 3 June 1944. Passed by Senate.

S. 646. To provide for the advancement of Capt. Edward Macaulay, USN-Ret., to the rank of rear admiral. Passed by Senate.

S. 58. To authorize officers on the retired list of the Naval Reserve when on active duty to be appointed temporarily to ranks or grades in a different corps or branch. Passed by Senate.

S. 525. To reimburse certain Navy personnel for property lost or damaged by fire at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Farragut, Idaho, 10 July 1944. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 197. To establish the grade of general in the Marine Corps. Passed by Senate. To President.

H. R. 1646. To establish the grade of admiral in the Coast Guard. Passed by Senate. To President.

S. 645. To provide that until the end of the present war the Secretary of the Navy will not have to state in orders that in ordering a Navy officer from sea duty to shore duty it is in the public interest. Passed by Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 2525. Rep. Sparkman, Ala. To include stepparents among persons to whom allowances may be paid under the Pay Readjustment Act.

H. R. 2541. Rep. May, Ky. To provide a method for the wartime reduction of temporary grades held by general officers of the AUS.

H. R. 2542. Rep. Bland, Va. To authorize the Secretaries of War and Navy to make certain disposition of condemned materiel.

H. R. 2557. Rep. Sasser, Md. To provide for the promotion of certain American prisoners of war.

H. R. 2558. Rep. Sasser, Md. To allow six additional months from the enactment of this legislation in which certain members of the ORC and the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Army, or their beneficiaries who served between 28 Feb. 1925 and 15 July 1939, may make claims for benefits under the provisions of the U. S. Employee's Compensation Act.

H. R. 2559. Rep. Sasser, Md. To provide that World War I veterans serving in the land or naval forces during the present war shall be given the highest rank, grade, or rating held by them during World War I.

S. J. Res. 45. Sen. Thomas, Utah. To continue the effect of the draft law until 15 May, 1947. Similar bill, H. R. 2625 by Rep. May, Ky.

S. 721. Sen. Johnson, Col. To provide for a 30-day furlough for enlisted men on discharge or release from duty after one year of service, with full base pay and allowances; 15 days for service of less than a year, if service not terminated because of disability; 30 days, if discharged or separated because of disability.

H. R. 2583. Rep. Lane, Mass. To provide 30 days' leave to enlisted men before honorable discharge.

H. R. 2584. Rep. Rivers, S. C., and S. 715. Sen. Walsh, Mass. To provide more efficient dental care for personnel of the Navy by establishing a Dental Division in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

H. R. 2587. Rep. Martin, Mass. To dispense with the requirement of an oath in connection with applications for benefits for veterans and their dependents.

S. 716. Sen. Walsh, Mass., and H. R. 2615. Rep. McGehee, Miss. To reimburse Navy personnel for property lost or damaged by fire at the outlying degaussing branch of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., 4 Dec., 1942.

S. 720. Sen. Johnson, Col. To extend the benefits of the Emergency Officers' Retirement Act of 24 May, 1928, as amended, to officers honorably separated from the service under the provisions of the law enacted 30 June 1922.

S. 728. Sen. Willis, Ind. To provide for the erection in the District of Columbia of a monument to the Marine Corps, and for the issuance of appropriate medals to the members who took part in landing operations on Iwo Jima.

S. 733. Sen. Walsh. To reimburse naval and

former naval personnel for property lost or damaged by fire in the bachelor's quarters, Macquarrie Annex, at the U. S. naval operating base, Trinidad, British West Indies, 11 June 1944.

S. 738. Sen. Johnson, Col., and H. R. 2627. Rep. Rankin, Miss. To amend loan sections and subsections of Title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

Liberated by Red Army

The War Department has announced the following additional names of American prisoners of war reported liberated by the advance of Soviet armies:

2nd Lt. H. P. Ackerman, jr.
 1st Lt. W. H. Barnum
 2nd Lt. E. W. Hoffman

1st Lt. T. A. Hughes, jr.
 2nd Lt. P. D. Lampru
 2nd Lt. D. E. McAlpine

2nd Lt. T. A. Mitchell
 2nd Lt. D. P. Roberts
 Capt. J. A. Schneider

2nd Lt. W. N. Stockton
 1st Lt. C. L. Victor
 1st Lt. H. H. Abrahams

2nd Lt. M. W. Anderson
 2nd Lt. J. A. Ball
 2nd Lt. J. W. Bancker

1st Lt. N. M. Barker
 2nd Lt. S. A. Barkovic
 2nd Lt. C. G. Bedient

Capt. M. D. Bedwell, jr.
 1st Lt. W. F. Begin
 1st Lt. J. H. Belcher

2nd Lt. B. F. Berry
 1st Lt. J. B. Berry
 2nd Lt. L. F. Bixby

1st Lt. H. J. Bowman
 1st Lt. G. P. Brooks
 2nd Lt. R. S. Bryan

1st Lt. W. C. Burghardt
 2nd Lt. E. L. Burlingame
 1st Lt. C. W. Burrows

1st Lt. F. C. Callahan
 1st Lt. J. E. Cannon
 2nd Lt. D. M. Chappe, jr.

Capt. W. N. Cook
 2nd Lt. D. G. Copping
 1st Lt. F. H. Corbin

2nd Lt. R. M. D'Annunzio
 2nd Lt. P. B. Detroskey
 Capt. H. E. Donaho

Col. F. W. Drury
 Capt. G. H. Dunkelberg
 2nd Lt. C. G. Eberle

1st Lt. H. S. Ford
 2nd Lt. J. S. Friedman
 1st Lt. W. L. Geddes

2nd Lt. G. G. Gever
 1st Lt. K. H. Goddard
 2nd Lt. W. H. Haag

2nd Lt. F. M. Habig
 1st Lt. W. M. Hamner
 1st Lt. W. R. Harrell

2nd Lt. L. J. Henniger
 2nd Lt. J. F. Hesle
 WO T. H. Holland, jr.

2nd Lt. R. E. Holmquist
 2nd Lt. W. W. Hubka
 1st Lt. A. S. Jenkin

1st Lt. C. V. Kallander
 2nd Lt. E. R. Kaufman
 Lt. Col. H. S. Kelsey

2nd Lt. G. B. Kennedy
 Capt. V. B. Kovac
 1st Lt. R. C. Kozuch

2nd Lt. R. L. Kramer

1st Lt. R. M. Langley

2nd Lt. W. J. Leach

2nd Lt. L. L. LeClair

1st Lt. J. J. MacAree

1st Lt. H. V. McCabe

1st Lt. L. L. McCullough

2nd Lt. R. M. Manton

2nd Lt. T. Miyashiro

Capt. M. M. Moore

Capt. J. C. Morrissey, jr.

2nd Lt. G. M. Muehlbauer

2nd Lt. J. H. Munford

1st Lt. W. A. Nielsen

1st Lt. W. H. Nord

2nd Lt. H. L. Offutt

2nd Lt. W. R. Ohlhorst

2nd Lt. J. C. Oldfield

1st Lt. Henry Page

1st Lt. C. L. Palumbo

Capt. W. W. Paty, jr.

2nd Lt. R. C. Plummer

2nd Lt. P. G. Potet

1st Lt. F. M. Saxton

1st Lt. Hy S. Schumelster

1st Lt. G. F. Searle

2nd Lt. S. J. Segal

1st Lt. W. A. Shular, jr.

1st Lt. R. J. Smith

2nd Lt. W. W. Smith

2nd Lt. W. R. Swanson

2nd Lt. D. R. Wernette

2nd Lt. R. H. Wise

1st Lt. J. F. Young

1st Lt. J. T. Alden

2nd Lt. F. N. Ate

1st Lt. J. H. Bae

2nd Lt. H. J. Carroll

Capt. E. Cundiff

2nd Lt. R. D. Englehart

1st Lt. W. P. Haynes

1st Lt. F. A. Johnson, jr.

1st Lt. L. M. Jones

1st Lt. J. R. Martin

2nd Lt. D. A. Ohl

2nd Lt. L. W. Otterbein, jr.

2nd Lt. R. W. Pattison

1st Lt. N. C. Tacy

Capt. H. M. Volheim

2nd Lt. G. M. Wilson

2nd Lt. E. R. Anderson

2nd Lt. C. F. Clawson

2nd Lt. J. F. Diggs

2nd Lt. J. J. Hannan, jr.

1st Lt. R. A. Henderson, III

2nd Lt. M. M. Mattie

2nd Lt. J. J. Monaghan

Capt. H. L. Morris

Capt. E. C. Nelson

1st Lt. T. A. Pawloski

Capt. C. R. Porter

1st Lt. W. L. Pryor

1st Lt. J. A. Raffetto, jr.

1st Lt. J. R. Raub

1st Lt. I. Revis

1st Lt. E. L. Rothermel

1st Lt. R. W. Secor

2nd Lt. J. F. Shanks

Capt. R. J. Teyssier

at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lt. Col. Jess P. Ferrill, from Seattle, Wash., to Naval Hospital, Jacksonville, Fla.

Lt. Col. Walter T. Short, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. James M. Clark, from Quantico, Va., to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

Lt. Col. Hugh M. Elwood, from Headquarters, to aviation duty at Lima, Peru.

Lt. Col. Valentine P. Hoffman, from San Diego Area, to Washington, D. C.

Lt. Col. James C. Bigler, from Quantico, Va., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Evans F. Carlson, upon discharge from hospital treatment, from Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., to duty overseas.

Lt. Col. Kimber H. Boyer, from Camp Pendleton, Calif., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Orlin C. Bjornstad, from Quantico, Va., to San Diego Area.

Lt. Col. Cyril E. Emrich, from Camp Lejeune, N. C., to duty overseas.

Name 9 Full Generals

(Continued from Page 863)

Lieutenant of Infantry following his graduation from West Point 20 April 1917. In June 1942 he became commanding general of the II Corps and the next month commander of ground forces in the European Theater. In November 1942 he was made commander in chief of forces landing in North Africa. In January 1943 he assumed command of the Fifth Army. In November 1944 he became commander of the 15th Army Group.

Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger

General Krueger was born in West Prussia 26 Jan. 1881. Coming to the United States at the age of eight years he served as a non-commissioned officer during the Spanish American war, having enlisted 17 June 1898. He reenlisted in the Regular Army in June 1899 and was appointed a second lieutenant of Infantry 2 Feb. 1901. In May 1941 he was assigned to command the Third Army and in February 1943 assumed command of the Sixth Army in Australia.

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell

Born in Little Rock, Arkansas, 9 May 1892, General Somervell graduated from the Military Academy 1 March 1910, and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers. Was in charge of various engineering projects with the AEF and served as Assistant Chief of Staff, Supply Division, Army of Occupation of Germany. He was appointed Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 in charge of supply on the War Department General Staff, 25 Nov. 1941. He was appointed commanding general of the Services of Supply, later redesignated Army Service Forces, on 24 March 1942.

Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers

General Devers was born 8 Sept. 1887, at York, Pa. Was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery upon his graduation from the Military Academy, 11 June 1909. On 17 July 1941, he was assigned as chief of the Armored Force and in May 1943 was named commanding general of United States Forces in the European Theater. He was assigned to command the North African Theater, 31 Dec. 1943, later assuming the additional duties of Deputy Commander in Chief, Allied Force Headquarters, and Deputy Supreme Commander, Mediterranean Theater. In September 1944 he was made commanding general of the Sixth Army Group.

Lt. Gen. Thomas T. Handy

General Handy was born at Spring City, Tenn., 11 March 1892. He was graduated from Virginia Military Institute in 1914 and was commissioned a second lieutenant of Field Artillery on 30 Nov., 1916. In March 1942 he was made Deputy Chief of Operations, Headquarters AGF, and in May of that year was assigned to Operations Division, War Department General Staff, becoming assistant chief of staff of that Division in June. In the summer of 1944 he was appointed Deputy Chief of Staff, supervising the entire administrative operation of the General Staff.

Pacific Fleet Service Force

(Continued from First Page)

naval unit to bombard Kiska Island in the Aleutians 7 August, 1942.

While Vice Admiral Smith was Director of Naval Transportation Service, the number of merchant-type vessels commissioned by and allocated to the Navy increased from 150 to 500.

Vice Admiral Smith was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1909. His son, William, jr., was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1938 and is a lieutenant colonel with an armored engineers division overseas.

Vice Admiral Calhoun, who took command of the Base Force, Pacific Fleet, in December 1939 and developed it into the present Service Force, was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1906. During the first World War he commanded a submarine flotilla in the Atlantic and later had extensive destroyer, cruiser and battleship experience. He recently was awarded the Legion of Merit by Admiral William F. Halsey, USN.

Post-War Army Plans

(Continued from First Page)

men for their recruits it "would present a tremendous advance in efficiency."

Forecasting an increase in the National Guard and Naval Militia both in total numbers in each state and in the size of units, Mr. Andrews urged an age-in-grade promotion system for those components.

Outlines Post-War Plans

That the War Department is considering an increase in the size of National Guard units and a means of keeping officer personnel young was earlier pointed out in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

The plan outlined by Mr. Andrews, is largely embodied in a peace-draft bill now before the House Military Committee. He proposed a year of training for every physically qualified male, between the ages of 18 and 23, in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps. This training could be followed, on a voluntary basis, by further training for selected applicants leading to a commission or noncommissioned appointment in the Reserves, National Guard or Naval Militia.

Upon completion of the year's training, Mr. Andrews said, there should be an obligation of five or six years' service in the Reserves with the understanding that the trainee would be called for active service only in the event of an emergency.

"At the same time," he continued, "an alternate obligation might be offered which would directly benefit the National Guard and the Naval Militia. This would be to the effect that any graduate of universal military training might discharge his obligation by enlistment in the National Guard or Naval Militia for a term of three years. Were this a law, there is every reason to suppose that within a short time both enlisted and officer personnel of every . . . organization . . . would be largely composed of men with one year's training."

His statement continued:

"Superimposed further in the picture would be age in grade restrictions on officership as they are now applied in the combatant units of the regular Army and Navy. These should be made effective in National Guard and Naval Militia organizations. For example, it might be set up that a second lieutenant not promoted to first lieutenant within three years; a first lieutenant not promoted to captain within three years; a captain not promoted to major when he reaches the age of thirty or thirty-two; a major not promoted to lieutenant colonel by the age of thirty-eight, and a lieutenant colonel not a full colonel at the age of forty-two, with similar restrictions for officers in general rank and all comparable grades in the Navy, would automatically be placed in a Militia Reserve unless the higher rank was attained. Such an idea would make for a rapid promotion, keen competition, rivalry, and efficiency (a healthy situation in any unit or organization). It is further suggested that all promotions, when effected, be subject to examination (both physically and professionally) under War and Navy Departments regulations.

"Through such a process, training of thousands of young men would be continued, and non-commissioned and commissioned officer personnel efficiency developed. No attempt is made herein to picture what the system might mean within the Reserve Corps, Army and Navy.

"Along the basis of some such program as outlined above, it seems most apparent that the future strength, efficiency and morale of the National Guard and the Naval Militia throughout the country might be brought to the highest levels in its history, and with no let down of prestige for any division or subdivision thereof, either in the National Guard or the Naval Militia. It is only reasonable to suppose as a result of our experience in this war that there will have to be some adjustment and realignment of the National Guard and the Naval Militia within the several states, giving effect to our modernized tactical organizations of the present war, whereby it will probably be necessary to designate certain old regiments—for example a Cavalry regiment as Mechanized unit of tanks. Some new regiments of advanced types will be found necessary. Moreover, it is only natural to expect the formation of National Guard Air Units through the states and country on a far greater scale than heretofore, with staff and command representation for each Division.

"Furthermore, it seems only reasonable to anticipate an increase in the authorized strength of National Guard and Naval Militia units and by states, with the result that in some of the most populous states two full divisions might be set up."

So important is conservation of equipment that all units should undertake broader and firmer programs to develop "maintenance consciousness." Preventive maintenance should be an intuitive function.

USNA Regimental Organization

Annapolis, Md. — Announcement was made this week of the final group of midshipman officers and petty officers in the Regimental Organization.

Midshipman officers and petty officers in the Regimental Organization rotate three times a year. This affords individual midshipmen an opportunity to exercise command, hold positions of responsibility in the Regiment, develop confidence in themselves, and in general, to acquire by actual experience the officerlike qualities essential to the Service.

The final group was selected from those midshipmen who by their efforts and actual performance of duty in the various ranks and ratings have demonstrated outstanding qualities of leadership.

The final organization is as follows:

Midn. Comdr. B. S. Martin—Regimental Commander.

Midn. Lt. Comdr. W. N. Culp, Jr.—Regimental Sub. Comdr.

Midn. Lt. P. W. Barcus—Regimental Adjutant.

Midn. Lt. (jg) R. O. Welander—Reg. Plans & Training.

Midn. Lt. (jg) J. W. Enyart—Reg. Supply & Commissary.

Midn. Ensign A. M. Masich, Jr.—Reg. Intelligence Officer.

Midn. Ensign L. E. Mayes, Jr.—Reg. Communication Officer.

Midn. CPO A. J. Allen, Jr.—Reg. Chief Petty Officer.

Midn. CPO J. V. Houston—Color Bearer (Natl.).

Midn. CPO P. H. Allen—Color Bearer (Regl.).

FIRST BATTALION

Midn. Lt. Comdr. D. G. Iselin—Battalion Comdr.

Midn. Lt. J. E. Langille, III—Battalion Sub. Comdr.

SECOND BATTALION

Midn. Lt. Comdr. H. A. Watson—Battalion Comdr.

Midn. Lt.—G. M. Bard, II—Battalion Sub. Comdr.

THIRD BATTALION

Midn. Lt. Comdr. R. C. Duncan—Battalion Comdr.

Midn. Lt. H. N. Upthegrove—Battalion Sub. Comdr.

FOURTH BATTALION

Midn. Lt. Comdr. T. A. Bryce—Battalion Comdr.

Midn. Lt. T. R. Hartley—Battalion Sub. Comdr.

COMPANY COMMANDERS

Midn. Lt. H. M. McPhillips, Jr.—1st Co.

Midn. Lt. O. C. Carr, Jr.—2nd Co.

Midn. Lt. J. J. Armao, Jr.—3rd Co.

Midn. Lt. W. F. Engel, Jr.—4th Co.

Midn. Lt. C. H. Guy, Jr.—5th Co.

Midn. Lt. C. F. Turk—6th Co.

Midn. Lt. F. S. Haak, Jr.—7th Co.

Midn. Lt. C. A. Taylor—8th Co.

Midn. Lt. W. S. Spangler—9th Co.

Midn. Lt. H. M. Stiles—10th Co.

Midn. Lt. T. G. Ray—11th Co.

Midn. Lt. D. A. Barksdale—12th Co.

Midn. Lt. V. Nasipak—13th Co.

Midn. Lt. H. B. Robertson, Jr.—14th Co.

Midn. Lt. J. W. Ferguson—15th Co.

Midn. Lt. J. A. Walsh—16th Co.

Midn. Lt. P. A. Peak—17th Co.

Midn. Lt. E. H. Knape—18th Co.

Midn. Lt. F. M. Doughty—19th Co.

Midn. Lt. A. M. LaLande, Jr.—20th Co.

Pan-American Military Law

The War Department today announced the names of the military legal officers attending the conference on military law being held by the Office of the Judge Advocate General, which opened in Chicago 15 March, and will close in Washington, D. C., on 24 April, 1945.

The following officers of the U. S. Army, all of whom are members of the Judge Advocate General's Department, are taking part in the conference: Maj. Gen. Myron C. Cramer, The Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Green, Deputy Judge Advocate General; Brig. Gen. John M. Weir, Assistant Judge Advocate General; Col. Archibald King, Col. J. Alton Hosch, Col. Marion Rushton, Col. Ralph G. Boyd, Lt. Col. Howard A. Brundage, Lt. Col. Miguel A. Bursat, Maj. Jose G. Vivas, Maj. Reginald Field, Maj. Clarence L. Yancey, Maj. Warren Farr, Maj. James M. Scott, Capt. Wright Brooks and Capt. John G. Stephenson, III.

Gen. Patrick Dies

Maj. Gen. Edwin D. Patrick, commander of the 6th Infantry Division, and former Chief of Staff of the Sixth Army, was reported this week to have died of wounds suffered on Luzon.

Preventive maintenance is not a beauty treatment but it prolongs the good looks and years of equipment.

Permanent Major Generals

Nomination this week of nine lieutenant generals to be full generals, temporary, Army of the United States, focuses attention on the fact that there are now nine vacancies for permanent major generals in the Regular Army.

It would be logical to assume that if the permanent major generalcies were filled, the first in line would be the five permanent brigadier generals who have been nominated for temporary full generalcies. They are: Omar N. Bradley, George C. Kenney, Mark W. Clark, Jacob L. Devers, and Thomas T. Handy.

Following those in succession would be the eight permanent brigadier generals who now hold important posts as temporary lieutenant generals. They are: Robert O. Richardson, Simon B. Buckner, Jr., Daniel I. Sultan, Ira C. Eaker, Walter B. Smith, Robert L. Eichelberger, Courtney H. Hodges, and Lloyd R. Fredendall.

It is interesting to note that of the thirty temporary lieutenant generals now on the active list, excluding the nine nominated to be full generals, four are permanent major generals, eight are permanent brigadier generals, nine are permanent colonels, four are permanent lieutenant colonels, three are retired officers, one a reserve major, and one appointed direct from civil life.

In view of the large number of vacancies in the grade of permanent general, there would appear to be a strong likelihood that appointments will be made shortly to fill these ranks, particularly when it is considered that some of the regulars are approaching retirement age and should be given the opportunity to make that goal before the opportunity passes.

Ask \$25 Billion for Navy

A request for appropriation of \$23,719,153,050 in cash to operate the Navy for the fiscal year from 1 July 1945 through 30 June 1946 was presented to Congress by the President this week.

In addition to the cash appropriation, the President asked \$1,513,012,624 in new contract authorizations, for a total of \$25,232,165,674. An additional \$1,575,000,000 of existing contract authority was asked to be kept available and \$80,000,000 was requested to be transferred from the appropriation "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, emergency construction" to "Increase and replacement of naval vessels, construction and machinery."

The \$23.7-billion in cash requested is \$3-billion less than appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Few changes in authority are requested in the new budget, the principal requests being for authority to pay flight pay to 91 instead of the present 85 flag officers and to make Coast Guard pay and allowances applicable to Public Health Service officers on duty with the Coast Guard.

The budget reflects a decrease in training activities generally and increases in pay, subsistence and shore facility construction.

The amounts requested for the various agencies of the Navy, and the appropriations for the current fiscal year include the following:

Agency	1945	1946
Office of Secretary	\$16,872,298	\$54,682,000
Naval War College	175,000	175,000
NTS, San Diego	2,680,000	1,675,000
NTS, Newport, R. I.	2,325,000	1,152,000
NTS, Great Lakes	6,060,000	5,300,000
NTS, Norfolk	1,100,000	700,000
NTS, Lake Pend Oreille	4,000,000	nothing
NTS, Lake Seneca	4,500,000	4,000,000
NTS, Port Deposit	3,600,000	3,200,000
Trophies, etc.	250,000	320,000
Officers' instruction	33,000,000	24,900,000
Libraries	1,800,000	3,439,000
Welfare & recreation	9,246,000	15,124,000
Naval Reserve	327,000,000	138,000,000
Naval Academy	3,909,072	3,868,000
Maintenance, BuShips	1,860,000,000	2,790,000,000
Ordnance	2,600,000,000	3,000,000,000
Pay, Food, Transport	5,691,721,000	7,021,402,000
Medicine & Surgery	137,000,000	120,000,000
Yards and Docks	661,060,000	1,754,581,400
Including:		
USNA Power lines		79,000
Bancroft Hall court area structures		100,000
Rifle range alterations		147,000
Aeronautics	4,572,298,000	2,572,298,000
Marine Corps	1,143,000,000	1,351,092,400
Vessel Construction	6,500,000,000	2,270,000,000
Coast Guard	438,406,231	484,408,800

*Plus \$80-million by transfer for 1946.

Redeployment Tough Problem

The problem of redeployment after victory in Europe will be "by far the toughest assignment the War Department has ever had and we in the Army Service Forces will bear the brunt of it," Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General, Army Service Forces, declared 9 March in an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"The redeployment problem," he said, "is by all odds the most difficult the War Department has yet had to face. At the same time our troops move into position to occupy Germany we must inventory and rewarehouse millions of tons of supplies and equipment. Some must be set aside for troops who remain, some be rehabilitated and supplemented for those who go direct to the Orient. New staging areas and port facilities must be provided. Procedures must be installed for controlling the whole business."

Continuing, General Somervell declared:

"Equipment for troops redeployed here must be returned from Europe and supplemented from new production. Camps must be reopened and stocked with training equipment while slow-moving items are being shifted to the Orient to be ready there when the troops arrive. All of this must be woven into intricate shipping schedules. On the receiving end, great reception centers and staging areas will be required to bring men and equipment together and to put the finishing touches on training prior to assault."

"During this period, production schedules must be adjusted to fit shipping and training schedules. Some increases will be needed for certain items, as for example, tropical clothing. We dare not fall to meet the load placed on us. We must move in order and with precision, yet must make our redeployment with maximum speed to end the war. There will be a general feeling at this time that the game is in its last inning and war weariness will provoke criticism which will be the result of brittle tempers, understandable impatience and just plain being fed up with the whole business."

Discussing 1944 accomplishments, General Somervell said:

"Last year we increased production by two billion dollars. We shipped overseas nearly fifty million tons of supplies as compared with less than twenty-nine million in 1943. We carried three million men overseas, a million more than in the previous year. We dispatched three times as much soldier mail, nearly three times as many overseas radio messages, did three times more work in our maintenance shops, paid out twice as much money in family allowance accounts."

"Statistics, however, do not tell the whole story."

"They didn't indicate the quality of medical care or the effort involved in setting up convalescent hospitals. They don't show the superb service rendered by Army communications twenty-four hours a day, linking the battlefronts with the War Department."

"In 1944 we established a correction division in the Adjutant General's Office to supervise rehabilitation centers and disciplinary barracks. We opened redistribution stations for personnel returned from overseas."

"We all know what the encouragement and guidance of the Chaplains mean to our soldiers everywhere."

"We have extended our program to provide information, off-duty education and recreation to our soldiers. They are well informed, but they have never been propagandized."

"In dollar value twenty per cent of our contracts in 1944 went to small businesses compared with only thirteen per cent in '43. This is a decided improvement and I congratulate you on it."

"In the year prices in ASF contracts declined five per cent. We continued to meet our lease-lease commitments."

"Even under extreme conditions no overcrowded ports marred the record of the Transportation Corps and of the railroads. This is an outstanding achievement."

"We have closed about one-fourth the capacity of the posts we manage in the United States and are holding them ready for troops back from Europe for redeployment or return to their homes."

101st Airborne Div. Cited

The 101st Airborne Division has been awarded the Presidential Citation for "extraordinary heroism and gallantry" in its defense of Bastogne last December, dispatches from Europe reported this week.

The 101st thus becomes the first Army division to be cited as such. Previously, smaller army units had received Presidential citations, but only the First, Second, and Fourth Marine Divisions had received divisional citations.

BUY WAR BONDS

Extend Draft Act

Legislation was introduced in both the House and Senate this week to extend the life of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which by its own terms will expire on 15 May.

The bill, introduced by the Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee on his own initiative would extend life of the act to 15 May 1947. Also acting on his own initiative, the Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee proposed legislation which would continue the act to the termination of hostilities in the present wars, as proclaimed either by the President or by Congress.

Both bills make no other amendments to the much-amended law which now is in effect.

Navy Housing in Florida

For the purpose of providing quarters for married officers and enlisted personnel of the Navy, the House Naval Affairs Committee this week approved the leasing of 500 units in the apartments and houses of Miami, Fla., with the understanding that permanent residents of the city are not to be forced to move from apartments or houses occupied by them. Included in the project will be the construction of 500 units of the Quonset and similar types of huts divided among Miami, Richmond, and Opa-laka.

Approval was given to the plan of the Navy to lease 200 units and construct 200 hut-type units at Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

Approved, also, was the project to construct 1,800 hut-type units along the coast lines of Florida in proximity to naval installations at a cost limited to \$5,500,000.

Commemorate Iwo Campaign

Paralleling the bill introduced early in the month by Representative Hendricks, Fla., Senator Willis, Ind., this week submitted S. 728, to provide for the erection in the District of Columbia of a monument to the valor of the United States Marine Corps. The bill of Senator Willis goes beyond that of Mr. Hendricks in that it calls for the striking of appropriate medals to be awarded to all marines who took part in the actual landing operations on Iwo Jima.

The photograph of the planting of the American flag at the summit of Mount Suribachi on the island of Iwo Jima by six marines would be the model for the monument.

The design of the medal would include a replica of the photograph, and with the medal would go ribbons, clasps and similar devices to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Warns on Housing

Declaring that housing in Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; all West Coast cities and all Florida coastal cities has become so critical that it has "become difficult if not impossible to find family housing units without serious delay," the Navy Department is urging personnel ordered to duty in those areas to make definite housing arrangements before bringing in their families.

"Many other areas, while not as critical as those named, are also difficult," the Navy said, "and personnel can spare themselves and their families serious inconvenience by taking the same step in all cases."

Honor Gen. MacArthur

President Sergio Osmena of the Philippine Commonwealth on 10 March, decorated General Douglas MacArthur with the Commonwealth's highest award, its Medal for Valor, the Filipino equivalent of the United States Congressional Medal of Honor.

The Medal for Valor was authorized in 1931, but had never been awarded prior to its presentation to General MacArthur. With the Cabinet looking on, President Osmena said: "Through this decoration, the highest in the power of the Filipino people to give, the Commonwealth desires to make patent for all the world to see our gratitude, our esteem and our admiration for our true friend and courageous liberator."

WALL STREET

Said the Sailor:

"Keep Reports Coming"

Early in the war a special Servicemen's Department was established by the nationwide investment firm of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane—object, to help men in uniform with their investment problems. The need for such service and the scope of its effectiveness is attested by complimentary letters under strange date-lines.

One such newly-arrived missive was from a naval officer aboard a U. S. warship, who expressed satisfaction in the closing line, "Keep up the good work and keep the reports coming." As evidence that even men in tactical units can keep up with investment affairs, six other officers on the same ship have opened M L, P, F & B accounts, having seen how the Servicemen's Department works.

"Wilco"

To requests for quotations, reports and analyses, M L, P, F & B reaction is prompt and practical—available details go out airmail, return mail, if possible. For this, no cost or obligation to any serviceman of the U. S. or our allies, anywhere in the world.

That these services are helpful and that our fighting men are versatile is proved by the example of an officer in the Philippines who has successfully managed both fighting and investments, simultaneously.

Far East Fame

Global war has spread the word of the Servicemen's Department far and wide; in the same mail with letters from Europe and South America comes a corporal's letter from the Far East. The request was for the booklet "SERVICE FOR SERVICEMEN,"* contained the encouraging message "Your firm has been recommended to me as one of high caliber, and I feel we shall be able to do business in the near future."

Designed specially for investment-minded men in service, "SERVICE FOR SERVICEMEN" answers many of the questions they want answered—"How do I open an account?", "What commission do I pay?", "What is a Cash Account?", etc. Full details on M L, P, F & B facilities and operations of the Servicemen's Department are also included and welcomed by officers and enlisted men both overseas and in the U. S.

* "Service for Servicemen" will be sent promptly and without obligation to any member of the Armed Forces requesting it—write to Servicemen's Department, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, 70 Pine St., New York 5, N. Y., U. S. A., for your copy.

FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

After debate the House voted, 354 to 28, 13 March, to extend the Lend-Lease Act for one more year. At the same time the Administration was directed not to use the program for "post-war relief, rehabilitation or reconstruction."

As passed and sent to the Senate, the bill simply extends the life of the Lend-Lease Act until 30 June 1946, under which agreements can be fulfilled. Much discretion was left to the Administration, as what would constitute "post-war relief, reconstruction or rehabilitation."

Cashing of savings bonds is proceeding at a rate that may make this month a record one, principally owing to income tax requirements. For the first week in March the cashing came to \$124 million, including the small maturity of bonds issued ten years ago, while new sales totaled \$123 million.

Weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 101 leading cities reported 13 March an increase of \$1,561,000,000 in holdings of treasury certificates of indebtedness, issued in exchange for Treasury notes, holdings of which declined \$1,728,000,000. Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined \$20 million in New York City, \$11 million in the Chicago district and \$53 million at all reporting banks.

A Senate Small Business Committee 13 March called for abandonment of the policy of selling government held surplus consumer goods on an "as is, where is" basis. The committee recommended sale of goods in lots small enough for small businessmen to handle, advertising of sales, broader use of samples, delivery of goods as advertised, refunds to unsatisfied customers, extension of normal trade credit and establishment of a reasonably uniform pricing method with the use of fixed prices adjusted to the various distributive levels in many instances.

The Surplus Property Board reported 12 March that 155 surplus transports had been allocated to domestic and foreign applicants since early December, 1944. Of

this number 73 Douglas DC-3 and Lockheed Lodestar type transports were allocated to 18 domestic and American flag carriers. It has been estimated that these transports will add an annual passenger-carrying capacity of 1,750,000 air line trips over and above that which has previously been available to United States carriers.

Merchant Marine

Settlements with merchant seamen for wages and maintenance due in cases of illness or injury will be expedited under instructions issued by the War Shipping Administration.

Seamen incapacitated while in the service of the vessel and not by wilful misconduct are entitled under the general maritime law to wages to the end of the voyage, maintenance, and medical treatment for the illness or injury.

Payments due under this traditional doctrine of law sometimes have been withheld pending efforts to arrive at settlements including damages alleged to be due as the result of negligence. The new instructions are intended to separate the payment of wages and maintenance due under the general maritime law from consideration of factors of disputed liability.

The instructions, directed to all General Agents of the War Shipping Administration in a joint legal bulletin and insurance instruction, are as follows:

"Wages, maintenance, and cure are not to be withheld in any case merely because the claimant has filed suit or is taking steps to that end or has submitted a claim for damages. Whenever wages or maintenance are due to a seaman under the general maritime law, General Agents are instructed to pay, promptly, currently, and in full.

"No settlements shall be made or attempted in the payment of such wages and maintenance for an amount that is clearly less than that to which the claimant is entitled under the general maritime law."

Permanently Disabled Seamen

Regulations to govern the payment of claims to permanently disabled seamen under the provisions of Public Law 449, 78th Congress, which provided for payments under the Employee's Compensation Act after insurance payments were exhausted, were issued this week by the War Shipping Administration.

Disabilities on which such payments are payable must have occurred on or after 1 Oct. 1941, and must have arisen in connection with service on vessels under control of WSA or the Maritime Commission.

Payments will commence after exhaustion of certain disability benefits to which the seaman is entitled. For the purpose of exhaustion, payments received by the seaman under war risk insurance, the Jones Act, foreign government pensions and company disability plans to which the seaman has not contributed will be included; maintenance payable under the general maritime law and payments under company disability plans to which the seaman has contributed will not be included. Where the seaman is receiving such disability benefits in in-

stalments, payments under Public Law 449 will commence after the last installment has been paid. Where the seaman receives such disability benefits in a lump sum, such sum will be deemed exhausted on the basis of projection at \$150 a month (which is the current disability rate prescribed by the Second Seamen's War Risk Policy) from the date that such benefits became payable.

Payments will be made in the amounts provided by the United States Employees' Compensation Act. This act provides for monthly payments equal to two-thirds of a claimant's monthly pay but not more than \$116.66 nor less than \$58.33 if the disability is total. If the disability is partial, monthly payments will equal two-thirds of the difference between the claimant's monthly pay and his monthly wage-earning capacity, but not more than \$116.66. Certain increased payments will be made in cases involving minors and those injured while employed in a learner's capacity, and in cases in which the claimant is found to be constantly in need of the services of an attendant.

All claims as well as all inquiries under Public Law 449 should be forwarded to the Chief Adjuster, Division of War-time Insurance, 90 John Street, New York 7, N. Y.

DSM Awarded

A Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Bontswain Alberto Galza, Baltimore, who though severely cut, carried his seriously injured third-mate over decks at a 45-degree slant and lowered him in a lifeboat. The cited action occurred when the SS Dellsle was torpedoed in the spring of 1942. Eighteen months later the same vessel was torpedoed and the master was severely injured and pinned down by a cargo boom which had fallen on his artificial leg. Galza cut him free and lowered him into a raft a few minutes before the ship sank. By a strange coincidence, the third mate previously rescued by Galza also had one artificial leg.

Mariner's Medals were awarded to 244 injured, wounded and deceased merchant seamen during February. It was stated yesterday by the War Shipping Administration.

Need For Spare Parts

Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, Commander in Chief, U. S. Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, has expressed concern over the spare parts shortage, a problem which has worried government procurement agencies for many months. In requesting steps be taken to remedy the situation, the Pacific fleet commander urged that an all out effort be made on the part of everyone involved to get spare parts material to his theater for use in important operations already underway and for other operations planned in the future.

Lt. Col. Thomas Riley, USMC, who was sent to Washington from the Philippines to solicit aid, said landing operations in the Pacific have been endangered by the shortage of parts for cranes, bulldozers, and other equipment.

The little time that it takes to perform preventive maintenance services on equipment is at times the difference between gaining an objective and not.

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Cost-Accountant WO's

About 700 enlisted men have appointed warrant officers, junior grade, AUS, in the new administrative—Cost Account classification, as a result of an Army-wide examination held 15 Dec. 1944. Additional appointments will be announced from time to time. Approximately 1,200 men took the examination.

Appointments, as announced in Special Orders Nos. 20, 21, 22, 29, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, 46, 48, 52 and 53, are:

T5 T. Askerman	Pfc. W. G. Walthall
T5 G. B. Adams	S.Sgt. J. J. Weaver
T5 R. C. Adams	Cpl. H. G. Weiner
Sgt. E. G. Allee, sr.	Pfc. Isaiah Wolfson
Cpl. R. E. Anderson	Cpl. E. E. Wyatt
T4 F. F. Arthur	S.Sgt. I. W. Zweben
T5 A. R. Bassett	Pfc. P. P. Goodkin
T5 B. Baum	Cpl. W. R. Graham
T4 H. Beck	Pfc. J. G. Grant
T5 W. F. Berkley	S.Sgt. H. H. Greebel
T5 M. Berro	Pfc. H. J. Greenstein
T4 M. E. Biederman	Cpl. J. N. Greenwood
T.Sgt. F. S. Bond	Sgt. M. C. Greife, jr.
M.Sgt. R. E. Bond	S.Sgt. J. H. Hanrahan
T4 L. Brass	Cpl. C. A. Hatcher
Sgt. L. R. Briggs	Pfc. A. A. Hauer
T.Sgt. E. A. Brinkman	Cpl. L. L. Haydel
T3 J. H. Bucher	Pfc. H. C. Henking
T5 G. N. Cavallaro	Sgt. J. P. Horan
T4 B. Cooper	Sgt. E. W. Kammerer
T5 R. W. Davis	Pvt. C. V. Kane
T5 F. X. Day	Pvt. I. Katz
Sgt. E. L. Dublin	S.Sgt. G. J. Kelley
T4 W. W. Duffin	Pfc. D. R. King
T4 F. C. Dykeman	Sgt. U. S. Kraft
T4 L. E. Edelson	Sgt. J. L. Lamothe
T4 S. M. Eisenman	Cpl. T. N. Laue
T4 H. Elkind	Cpl. H. K. Lazarus
T4 C. E. Enroth	Sgt. J. L. Levy
T5 M. Fox	Pfc. W. Lichtenstein
T5 B. F. Gasey, jr.	Pvt. J. W. Lindgren
T4 C. Gerdes	Pvt. H. H. Lipton
T5 B. Goldberg	Cpl. H. N. London
Cpl. S. Goldman	Cpl. H. E. Macke
Sgt. E. T. Gordon	Cpl. H. Marmorstein
T4 M. D. Gould	Cpl. A. D. Mettsch
T4 H. N. Graham	Cpl. W. F. Metzger
T5 Isadore Greenberg	Cpl. M. Meyerson
Cpl. D. A. Hackney, jr.	Sgt. W. H. Mileham
M.Sgt. H. D. Hammonds	Sgt. H. Moskowitz
T3 N. A. Handelsman	Cpl. J. J. O'Nell
T4 H. V. Heller	Pfc. J. L. Parry
T5 G. W. Hoghead	S.Sgt. M. G. Pearlman
T5 R. E. Horne	Sgt. A. Perelman
T5 F. W. Huuold	Sgt. S. Peskin
T5 H. J. Hurlston	S.Sgt. J. W. Pickard
T3 R. H. Isensee	Sgt. H. W. Rice
T4 L. Jampol	S.Sgt. W. S. Roessler
T5 F. J. Javel	Pfc. K. L. W. Rose
T5 I. W. Jennings	Cpl. I. Rosner
T5 R. E. Keefer	Sgt. M. R. Brightman
T4 G. W. Keiser, jr.	Sgt. E. A. Coan
S.Sgt. H. W. Anderson	S.Sgt. I. N. Davidson
S.Sgt. M. Angel	Cpl. R. W. Draeger
Cpl. A. Appel	Cpl. E. J. Dulacki
Sgt. R. A. Baker	Pfc. H. P. Flitts
T.Sgt. O. A. Bashor	S.Sgt. C. W. Garrett
Cpl. L. Bassinger	S.Sgt. M. Gottlieb
Cpl. G. W. Batz	Cpl. W. Hay, jr.
Sgt. E. F. Bernhard	Cpl. Milton Heller
Cpl. B. Bernstein	Pfc. M. J. Hyman
T.Sgt. H. Borenstein	Cpl. F. Judd
Cpl. S. Brown	Cpl. E. J. Kline
Pfc. S. Bruns	Sgt. P. J. Kortsch
Cpl. J. F. Byrnes	S.Sgt. B. Leggatt
S.Sgt. L. M. Chalkin	Pfc. J. R. Lombard
Pfc. M. Cohen	S.Sgt. H. J. Lyons, jr.
Cpl. S. Cohen	Cpl. P. H. Magnus
Pfc. M. Cohn	Pfc. J. F. Mandelkern
Pfc. R. E. Counihan	Cpl. W. E. Marton
S.Sgt. W. B. Crane	Cpl. S. P. Miller
Cpl. C. E. Creutz	Sgt. S. S. Milch
S.Sgt. D. F. Cribello	Sgt. W. S. Reagan
Pfc. C. L. Curtis	Cpl. D. Reed
Sgt. L. A. Dalwin	Cpl. W. Ribbler
S.Sgt. J. D. Davis	Pfc. L. R. Roof
T.Sgt. J. W. Devlin	Pfc. V. J. Ryan
S.Sgt. I. M. Dohanlan	Cpl. D. F. Salad
S.Sgt. R. L. Fisher	Sgt. W. F. Schroeder
Cpl. T. L. Foster	Sgt. J. B. Sharkey
Pfc. E. J. Foulitz	T.Sgt. L. C. Simons
T.Sgt. R. Fruel	Cpl. N. B. Sommers
Cpl. W. R. Fuller, jr.	Cpl. T. P. Sullivan
S.Sgt. M. A. Gage	Sgt. K. G. Wagner
Cpl. R. W. Rowlands	Sgt. S. E. Ziegler
Sgt. N. Rubenstein	S.Sgt. R. E. Allen
Cpl. A. H. Rubin	Cpl. E. A. Doran
Cpl. J. F. Ryan	Sgt. V. H. Farney
Cpl. J. J. Sautner	Sgt. I. Beer
S.Sgt. R. B. Schmidt	Cpl. Dante A. Benzoni
S.Sgt. J. S. Scott	M.Sgt. M. J. Cadley
Sgt. M. S. Siegel	Pfc. F. E. H. Davies
Pfc. D. L. Simon	Pfc. J. L. Geist
Cpl. H. Skidell	Pfc. A. D. Gilmour
Cpl. R. M. Skinner	Sgt. D. E. Houts
S.Sgt. C. Somin	Pfc. R. F. Kendall
Pfc. I. Spinder	T.Sgt. S. Lehrer
Cpl. C. R. Spriggs	Cpl. C. M. Lipsher
Pfc. I. Sukenig	Cpl. W. F. McCall, sr.
Sgt. J. H. Teitelbaum	S.Sgt. C. K. McGurk
Cpl. I. L. Trust	S.Sgt. W. A. Miller
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Sgt. H. Wall	Cpl. J. E. Mirabito
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	S.Sgt. L. A. Phelps, jr.
	Cpl. J. B. Powers
	T.Sgt. N. A. Sattler
	Pfc. A. J. Sheddin

Cpl. S. M. Solarsh	S.Sgt. B. R. Dall
Sgt. J. E. Strickland	S.Sgt. R. G. Danneels
Cpl. A. F. Tart	T3 J. R. D'Ascoli
Pfc. W. L. Vollrath	Cpl. F. F. Derham
S.Sgt. H. A. Warren	Sgt. J. R. Donahue
Pfc. L. M. Weltman	Cpl. S. P. Dougherty
Sgt. W. L. West	T3 I. Dubinsky
Cpl. R. E. Willis	Pfc. S. H. Duhal
T.Sgt. W. J. Wolfe	T4 F. T. Dyer
Pfc. J. T. Galvin	T5 E. C. Eaton
Cpl. L. F. Garrett, jr.	Sgt. R. W. Achols
Sgt. L. Glaser	T4 H. Elakman
T.Sgt. J. E. Goldman	Cpl. C. W. Erskine
T4 A. D. Goldstein	Sgt. C. U. Facchina
Pfc. W. K. Goldthwaite	T4 L. I. Faggen
Pfc. D. Gordon	T5 H. A. Fagin
T.Sgt. W. B. Gorsuch	T4 S. Feingold
T.Sgt. L. Gottlieb, jr.	Pvt. G. R. Fenster
Sgt. I. Grant	T4 Ira S. Fischer
Pfc. L. M. Greenberg	Sgt. E. H. Forzosh
T5 F. L. Grellishelm	Cpl. E. P. Frazier
T5 M. D. Gross	Sgt. J. A. Freeman
Pfc. R. M. Hamilton	T4 R. H. Andrews
T5 W. M. Hannah	Pfc. N. D. Andron
T5 R. D. Harfst	T4 B. Bachman
Pfc. G. D. Hay	M.Sgt. M. Balzotti
Cpl. D. W. Hayward	Pfc. J. Benexra
T.Sgt. J. M. Hendler	S.Sgt. A. C. Blalock
T.Sgt. I. L. Himes	S.Sgt. S. A. Botte
S.Sgt. W. G. Holcombe	T.Sgt. S. A. Breitenstein
S.Sgt. T. R. Hopkins	T3 G. H. Brooks
T5 E. R. Horash	Pfc. R. E. Burchett
Pfc. F. E. Horn	1st Sgt. D. Cotton
Sgt. H. L. Horton	1st Sgt. R. V. Damoud
Cpl. J. W. Humphreys	Sgt. E. G. Darwin
Cpl. W. B. Hunter	Sgt. A. Efros
T4 A. J. Intemann	S.Sgt. H. I. Fertig
Cpl. A. R. Jacobson	T.Sgt. E. Freedman
T5 H. K. Jacoby	T.Sgt. M. Friedman
Pvt. I. C. Jacoby	S.Sgt. C. J. Gerner
T3 C. C. Jappert	M.Sgt. H. Goldstein
Sgt. D. M. Johnson	T.Sgt. W. T. Gray
Cpl. N. E. Johnson	T.Sgt. V. J. Hippie
Sgt. R. P. Jones	T4 M. Holt
S.Sgt. W. W. Jung	T.Sgt. L. Karger
T5 J. Kaika	T.Sgt. L. J. Kiernan
S.Sgt. M. Kamlinoff	T3 C. P. Koehler, jr.
T4 G. H. Kane	T4 M. Maldow
Pfc. A. Kaplan	Pvt. B. C. North
Sgt. E. Kaye	T.Sgt. L. J. O'Leary
T.Sgt. E. E. Kelly	S.Sgt. M. S. Segal
Pfc. W. A. Kiley	S.Sgt. A. F. Shuck
Pvt. C. C. King	T3 A. J. Silva
Pfc. J. King	T3 F. Steinhauer
T3 D. G. Kramer	T4 E. B. Tobin
Pfc. J. M. Kramer	S.Sgt. L. G. Tolefson
Cpl. J. E. Lader	T3 B. J. Touger
P. J. Landes	T3 L. P. Tunstad
M.Sgt. A. S. Lee	T.Sgt. M. Twersky
T5 L. Levy	S.Sgt. J. Winter
Pvt. A. L. Lewis	Pfc. L. Bentman
T5 J. A. Lieberman	T5 S. C. Berson
Pfc. H. A. Light	Pfc. S. M. Brady
T5 E. J. Lloyd	Pvt. P. D. Calogor
Cpl. M. Liwenbraun	Pvt. J. M. Carrithers
Sgt. R. E. Lucius	Sgt. T. I. Duncan
T4 R. F. Luckey	T4 F. H. Ellis
S.Sgt. F. W. Luckner	Sgt. M. Epstein
T5 W. N. McCarthy	T.Sgt. M. Friedman
Sgt. H. J. McCullough	T3 L. Hallman
Pfc. M. B. McGovern	Cpl. F. D. Kerr
T5 J. F. Weston	Sgt. S. M. Koppal
Pfc. P. S. White	T5 L. I. Lerner
T5 A. A. Widerkehr	Sgt. J. F. McKee
Cpl. M. T. Winicki	Cpl. E. D. Rauch
Cpl. J. D. Woodward	Pfc. L. Rothstein
Pfc. C. E. Watter	Cpl. H. Halm
T5 C. L. Zettlemoyer	Pvt. L. A. Rosenberg
Sgt. M. Zeughauser	Pfc. S. Soll
Pfc. R. V. Sund	Pfc. J. D. Alderman
Cpl. F. H. Sweeney, jr.	T5 W. C. Davis
Pfc. J. Temkin	Sgt. J. C. Gayle
T4 R. A. Thompson	Cpl. A. W. J. Pinder
Pfc. A. R. Tischler	Sgt. B. Schader
T4 J. P. Tobey	S.Sgt. F. M. Scott, III
Sgt. J. J. Todd, jr.	Pfc. D. Fromm
Pfc. G. J. Tully	1st Sgt. H. G. Acker
Sgt. A. A. Weiner	Cpl. J. B. Anderson
Pfc. M. F. Wertz	S.Sgt. S. Askin
T4 P. Ziskin	T5 H. M. Auerbach
Sgt. F. R. Ackermann	Sgt. F. Babinowich
Cpl. S. Akst	Sgt. F. D. Baldwin
Cpl. P. E. Ailshouse	S.Sgt. F. G. Bigus
T.Sgt. R. S. Anderson	T4 H. Binstock
Pfc. E. P. Appenzeller	Sgt. C. G. Bland
Cpl. M. Auslander	M.Sgt. C. R. Block
S.Sgt. J. C. Baummer	T4 C. J. Brasher
Sgt. J. W. Bell	Sgt. S. J. Bredhoff
Pfc. R. G. Bell	T3 S. Butler
T5 I. S. Bercher	T3 J. R. Campbell
Cpl. H. Berlant	S.Sgt. D. W. Chipman
Pvt. O. R. Black, jr.	Cpl. N. J. Chylinski
Pfc. S. C. Blackshear	1st Sgt. F. K. Collins
Cpl. R. H. Blank	Sgt. F. E. Davis
Sgt. H. C. Booth	Sgt. J. F. Demeter
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Cpl. S. S. Brand	T5 M. A. Dukes
Cpl. T. Brekke	S.Sgt. M. M. Emanuel, jr.
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Sgt. A. S. Bulvidas	Cpl. J. Fenster
Sgt. W. E. Carpenter, jr.	Sgt. E. F. Feracane
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T5 I. E. Clemens	T5 M. R. Fisher
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Cpl. E. C. Cox	T3 K. D. Glaser
T.Sgt. E. E. Cropsey	T4 L. E. Gorsky

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Sgt. M. J. Koch	Cpl. P. Morson
T5 U. Kraemer	T5 R. B. Kirkwood
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Sgt. A. Petas	T5 E. Levine
T3 C. W. Poch	T5 H. Levinson
Pvt. W. P. Porch	S.Sgt. L. F. Lowenstein
T.Sgt. A. H. Quam	Sgt. E. W. Lucas
Cpl. I. L. Quikto	T5 P. J. McCann
M.Sgt. J. M. Raber	T4 J. G. McCulloch
Cpl. W. J. Rawden	S.Sgt. R. J. McNamara
Cpl. J. V. Richards	T5 M. L. Machtiger
Pfc. L. Riechers	M.Sgt. A. Mandell
Pvt. B. Sackowit	T4 M. Markowitz
T4 M. Schechter	T5 S. J. Medrek
Sgt. F. E. Schill	T5 D. J. Melamed
Pfc. J. M. Shore	T4 I. Miller
Sgt. Marion H. Smith	T4 S. W. Newton
S.Sgt. V. B. Snyder	Sgt. J. W. Oakes
Pfc. S. Sulika	Sgt. W. H. O'Neil
Pfc. M. A. Stein	T3 M. R. Pekarasky
T4 D. K. Stern	S.Sgt. Q. E. Peterson
Pfc. R. B. Stone, jr.	T5 J. J. Reilly
T4 F. E. Supple	T5 E. Reiner
Cpl. J. S. Swimmer	T4 J. I. Robishaw
Pfc. S. Telch	T4 H. M. Rosenberg
Cpl. A. Trauen	T5 S. E. Rothman
Pfc. M. Weinstein	T4 H. L. Rutman
Cpl. E. J. Wilkins	T4 F. W. Ryan
Pfc. M. F. Woodall	T4 E. J. Schoen
T.Sgt. G. A. Wright	S.Sgt. M. Shamburg
Pvt. N. A. Finkelbrand	T4 E. D. Shields
Pfc. W. G. Geisenhainer	T5 D. D. Slater
Cpl. C. Berger	Sgt. V. R. Stack
Cpl. F. A. Boyce	T4 H. Sternberg
T.Sgt. H. J. Everts	T.Sgt. R. N. Stillman
Pfc. N. O. Hopkins	T5 P. A. Taylor
S.Sgt. M. Leff	T4 F. E. Thorne
Cpl. N. T. Patton	S.Sgt. O. Tittle
T5 B. Cassier	T4 C. B. Treitter
T3 W. Goldstein	T4 R. H. Vandewende
Pvt. J. G. Koppel	T4 C. M. Von der Helde
Pfc. M. A. Meerson	Pvt. L. Walker
S.Sgt. R. L. Mueller	T5 A. Warantz
Pfc. P. Speltotus	Sgt. R. A. Weaver
T5 H. J. Naveen	T5 N. L. Wedner
T5 M. J. DeLuca	T5 B. Weinman
Pfc. D. J. Gray	S.Sgt. J. B. T. Whitt
T4 A. L. Lechleitner	T4 J. Wolpe
T3 I. R. Warshaw	S.Sgt. R. B. Wood
T4 F. A. Baumann	T4 N. R. Zanis
T3 G. D. Belford	T4 S. Zuckerbrod
T.Sgt. G. L. DeArmond	Sgt. S. Drucker
Cpl. R. E. Dowd	

USS Helena Cited

For outstanding heroism against Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands—New Georgia area, the USS Helena has become the first ship to be awarded the newly-created Navy Unit Citation. The new citation was established 20 Dec. 1944, by Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal with the approval of the President of the United States.

Officers who were successively in command of the Helena during the actions for which she was cited were:

Capt. Gilbert C. Hoover, USN, who commanded during the Battle of Cape Esperance and the Battle of Guadalcanal. Captain Hoover assumed his duties as Commanding Officer of the Naval Ammunition Depot, Earle, N. J., on 15 March.

Rear Adm. (then Capt.) Charles P. Cecil, USN, who commanded during her final engagement at Kula Gulf.

Text of the citation is:

"For outstanding heroism in action against enemy Japanese forces afloat in the Solomon Islands—New Georgia Areas. Gallantly carrying the fight to the enemy, the USS Helena opened the night Battle of Cape Esperance on 11-12 October, 1942, boldly sending her fire into the force of enemy warships, sinking a hostile destroyer and holding to a minimum the damage to the destroyers in the rear of the Task Force. She engaged at close quarters a superior force of hostile combatant ships in the Battle of Guadalcanal (Third Savo) on the night of 12-13 November, 1942, rallying our own forces after the Flag Ship had been disabled and contributing to the enemy's defeat. In her final engagement in the pre-dawn battle of 5 July, 1943, the Helena valiantly sailed down the restricted and submarine-infested waters of Kula Gulf under the terrific torpedo and gun fire of the enemy to bombard Kolombangara and New Georgia while covering the landing of our troops at Rice Anchorage, and twenty-four hours later, her blazing guns aided in the destruction of a vastly superior enemy naval force before she was fatally struck by a Japanese torpedo. Her brave record of combat achievement is evidence of the Helena's intrepidity and the

Army and Navy Journal 891

March 17, 1945

heroic fighting spirit of her officers and men." All personnel serving on board the USS Helena during one or more of the three engagements mentioned above are authorized to wear the Navy Unit Commendation Ribbon.

Bans Inlaid Checkerboards

Obviously referring to charges by the Mead War Investigating Committee that workmen at Norfolk Navy Yard had spent much time making inlaid checkerboards, mahogany tables and like articles for ship use or use of yard officials, Under Secretary of the Navy Bard has ordered that articles of semi-official nature, such as recreational material, shall be obtained commercially as far as possible.

The Navy Department will take suitable disciplinary action for violation of these instructions, Mr. Bard declared, stating: "The department has been seriously embarrassed by the public disclosure that certain articles manufactured at a navy yard were of such an elaborate nature as to indicate waste of manpower and materials."

So important is conservation of equipment that all units should undertake broader and firmer programs to develop "maintenance consciousness." Preventive maintenance should be an intuitive function.

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COMMANDING OFFICERS

Flight Pay for Observers

By decision of the Comptroller General (B-13727) the way has been cleared for the Navy to pay 50 per cent flying pay to technical observers, such as bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and radio observers.

The Comptroller revised an earlier decision of 6 Jan. 1941—made before the war—and stated that in time of war any officer who has received an aeronautical rating as an observer, entitled under current statutory provisions to aviation pay at rates not to exceed those provided for the Army by law, may be paid 50 per cent flying pay, although not assigned as members of combat crews.

"The authority to include such officers appears to be within the administrative discretion of the proper officials of the naval service, and their right to 50 per cent increase in pay as flying officers, flight requirements being met, would not lawfully accrue prior to the receipt by them of an aeronautical rating as observer," the Comptroller added.

In a letter to the Comptroller General, the Secretary of the Navy said, in part:

"At the present time naval aviators, flight surgeons, and student naval aviators ordered to duty involving flying receive flight pay at the rate of 50 per cent of their base pay. Other categories of officers ordered to duty involving flying are designated as 'Technical Observers' and receive flight pay at the rate of \$60 per month. Officers coming within the designation of 'Technical Observers' include nonpilot navigators, fighter directors, flight engineers, gunnery instructors and others whose duties require that they engage in regular and frequent aerial flights as members of aircraft crews. It is understood that officers of the Army Air Forces performing duties similar to those performed by naval 'Technical Observers' receive flight pay at the rate of 50 per cent of base pay, though the same laws appear to be applicable to both services. . . .

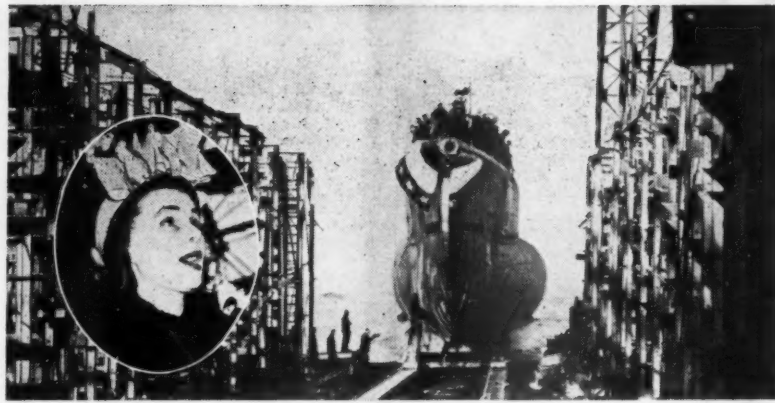
"Under the Assistant Comptroller General's decision of 6 January 1941, naval aviation observers, to be entitled to full flight pay, must be detailed to duty as such under competent regulations and be assigned as 'members of combat crews.' However, it is the understanding of the Navy Department that the Army has taken the position that aviation observers are a class of flying officer and are not, therefore, required to be assigned to duty as 'members of combat crews' to entitle them to full flight pay.

"At present flying officers, in the Navy, comprise naval aviators, flight surgeons, and those undergoing flight training. In the Army, however, flying officers include not only the above categories, but also any officer with an aeronautical rating as aircraft observer, and any other members of combat crews. This discrepancy as between flying officers of the Army and the Navy appears to be in accordance with the Army's interpretation of the above quoted provision from the Act of 4 October 1940, as authorizing the Army to assign officers either as aircraft observers or as members of combat crews, and under such interpretation Army officers in the categories above mentioned either receive flight orders designating them as observers or as members of combat crews, and only those officers who do not have aeronautical ratings are assigned as members of combat crews.

"It should also be pointed out that Army Regulations provide for sub-classifications of the aeronautical rating of 'aircraft observer' and include therein, in the overall category of 'flying officer,' personnel classified as bombardiers, navigators, radio observers, and other classes not applicable to naval aviation. In the Navy, however, officer bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and radio observers are considered nonflying officers and are restricted to the limited flight pay of \$720 per annum. . . .

"Since for purposes of flight pay the Navy is required to model its actions and administrative procedures on lines provided for the Army, it would appear both just and proper that the discrimination now existing with respect to flight pay of personnel of the two services in question should be eliminated and resolved into a similar and equal practice. Under present practice a large number of officers in the Navy aeronautical organization suffer a discrimination in the matter of flight pay which it appears was not intended by Congress and which might easily be remedied by authorizing the designation of officers as aircraft observers and their detail to duty as such without requiring them to be assigned as members of combat crews."

"In consideration of all the foregoing, the fact that the prior ruling of the Assistant Comptroller General in this matter was rendered when the Navy was operating on a peacetime basis, whereas, in the light of present war time conditions, a change in such ruling may now be warranted, and the further understanding of the Navy Department that full flight pay is now being paid to Army observers in the various categories as a class of flying officer without provision



Miss Jane Jacobs (inset), daughter of Vice Admiral Randall Jacobs, USN, Chief of Naval Personnel, christens submarine USS Clamagore 25 Feb. at the yard of the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn.

In their orders for assignment to duty as members of combat crews, the Navy Department requests your reconsideration of the Assistant Comptroller General's decision of 6 January 1941, B-13727, to the end that you may now see your way clear to holding that naval officers designated as technical observers in the various categories above mentioned and others whose duties require that they engage in regular and frequent aerial flights as members of aircraft crews, are entitled to full flight pay without requiring that they be assigned to duty as members of combat crews.

"In the event that your decision on reconsideration of this matter is favorable, it is requested that you indicate the earliest date from which payment of full flight pay is authorized thereunder."

Furlough With Pay

Two bills were introduced in the Congress this week to carry out the suggestion of Admiral William H. Standley, USN-Ret., that personnel be given a month's furlough with pay prior to discharge to permit them to begin readjustment to civilian life while still in a military status.

One bill, S. 721, was introduced by Senator Johnson, Colo., ranking Democrat on the Senate Military Affairs Committee, who called attention to the proposal of Admiral Standley, as printed in the 10 March ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to provide a month's leave with pay and a ticket home for every overseas veteran before his discharge from the service.

"In the article the Admiral goes on to give his reasons for this innovation which seem to me to be very sound," Senator Johnson continued. "I therefore introduce a bill which I send to the desk and ask to have appropriately referred."

Senator Johnson's bill would grant one month's leave on request to any person other than a commissioned officer "who shall have served on active duty in the armed forces of the United States at any time prior to the expiration of six months after the termination of hostilities in the present war, and who is discharged or otherwise released from such service under other than dishonorable conditions after date of enactment of this act . . . if the period of his active service was one year or longer or if such active service was terminated because of disability incurred therein."

Fifteen days' leave would be granted if service was less than a year and was not terminated because of disability.

Persons on such furlough would be considered to be separated from the service for all purposes except (1) pay, allowance and dependents' allowances will be continued, (2) the uniform could be worn, and (3) mustering out pay would continue to accrue and be paid after end of such furlough.

The bill of Representative Lane, Mass., H. R. 2583, provides 30 days' leave with full service pay for any enlisted member of the land or naval forces honorably discharged from service.

Commenting on Admiral Standley's suggestion, Chairman Walsh of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee said that he was "disposed friendly" toward it.

"It is a suggestion that meets with most sympathetic consideration by me," Senator Walsh said.

The attack of wear and tear on equipment should be constantly counteracted by preventive maintenance measures.

"Reds" In Army

Resuming its hearings on the commissioning of Communists in the army, the House Military sub-committee of which Representative Thomason, Tex., is chairman, this week questioned Maj. Gen. Clayton Bissell, Assistant Chief of Staff, G2, about ten specific instances.

General Bissell told the committee that the officers had been commissioned before the directive of December, 1944 was issued, that the previous history of each had been thoroughly investigated, and that the loyalty of these officers during the time they have been in the Army as enlisted men and officers cannot be doubted.

General Bissell said that all of these men had enlisted or had been inducted into the service and that not one had been commissioned from civil life. Of the 10, seven have been commissioned for more than 17 months; 8 are now serving overseas; 5 have received promotions there; 3 have been wounded in action and have been awarded the Purple Heart; one has been retired for disability; and only one has not been on combat duty.

Referring to these officers and to 5 enlisted men who have been named as having been communists, General Bissell said that the sole test of all of these men, as of all personnel in the Army, has been that of loyalty, and that all had met that test fully.

Testifying to the same effect, Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan, head of the Office of Strategic Services, said that none of the men named by General Bissell were known to his office to be communists.

Representative Elston, Ohio, asked whether statements in the newspapers about the men mentioned were true. General Bissell replied that answering such queries would interfere with the safety policy of the War Department and with loyalty to the FBI and other cooperating agencies, and that he could reveal nothing but what is in the 201 file of each man. Continuing, he said that records of investigations are for the use of the War Department and the Chief of Staff, and that, being confidential, they cannot be revealed, the Attorney General of the United States having made that decision, basing it on court decisions. Such investigations are not a part of a 201 file.

As authority for declining to divulge the outcome of such investigations, General Bissell submitted a letter from the Secretary of War. In the letter, which was addressed to Representative Thomason, the secretary said:

Military Intelligence reports are based on investigations not armed with the power of subpoena. The testimony of civilians which they contain is usually given only by promise of confidential treatment. If such reports were to be disclosed, the ability of the investigators to obtain confidential information in the future would be seriously diminished if not destroyed.

Furthermore, such files usually contain confidential reports requested by Military Intelligence and received by it from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and other investigating agencies, with the understanding that the same will not be revealed. The War Department does not feel free to break faith with these agencies. To do so, would mean that their vital assistance in future investigations of disloyal or subversive personnel would be lost.

Our view in this matter is in accord with the opinion of the Attorney General, expressed in a letter of April 30, 1941, to the

Honorable Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, in which, in declining to accede to a request to produce similar files of the Department of Justice, the Attorney General stated that "all investigative reports are confidential documents of the executive department of the Government" and that "Congressional or public access to them would not be in the public interest."

In addition to the foregoing, there are considerations here involved peculiar to the armed services, and of especially compelling nature in wartime. The cases of certain officers will involve not only their own security, and the security of those serving under and with them, but also our military relationship with our Allies in combat areas. Entirely apart from any issue of security, however, there is another serious consideration which exists in the case of all officer personnel. In the course of determining loyalty, the War Department obtains from the individuals concerned and from other sources confidential information concerning the personal beliefs, personal affiliations, and other factors bearing on the loyalty of its individual officers and men. The War Department has always felt a responsibility to preserve the confidence of this information. This position does not rest alone on fairness to the individual. It is of paramount importance to the Army itself that all military personnel shall be assured that confidential information concerning them will not be disclosed, except in the course of proper judicial proceedings and under the constitutional safeguards guaranteed to every American citizen. In any such proceeding, the individual would have the right to be present in person and be confronted by his accusers.

Higher Rank for Commandants

The Senate this week passed bills, H. R. 197 and H. R. 1646, providing respectively for the creation of the temporary grade of general in the Marine Corps and temporary admiral in the Coast Guard. By this action both bills now go to the President for his consideration. The commandants of both services would be the ones to be honored by the promotions.

The Navy Department has directed that the size and prestige of the Marine Corps warrant the giving of the four-star rank to its highest officer, and the legislation was worded to provide that only one officer on the active list could hold the rank at one time.

It is the opinion of the Navy Department that the scope of operations of the Coast Guard warrants the giving of the rank of its commandant.

Action on Nurse Draft Delayed

At a meeting of the Senate Military Committee held early this week decision was made not to take the Nurse Draft Bill under consideration until the manpower bill has been disposed of.

Action on the following bills was also postponed: S. 583, which provides for the payment of claims of personnel of the War Department or Army not payable under existing law; S. 612, to amend the National Defense Act so as to limit the application of provisions for retirement of wing commanders of the Air Corps; and S. 613, to provide for enlistments in the Regular Army during the period of the war.

Reactivate Reserve Association

The Reserve Officers' Association of the United States will be reactivated in the near future, it was decided at a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., on 9-11 March.

Headquarters of the association will be opened on 1 May at 1726 Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, the office of the organization until it suspended activities at the beginning of the war. An executive secretary to carry on the work of the ROA will be employed.

Membership will be open, not only to Reserve officers, but to officers of other Reserve components, including the National Guard and the Army of the United States. Regulars will be admitted as associate members.

Col. James E. McNary, of New York, presided at the meetings as acting chairman of the board, the chairman, Col. Howard Emerson, of Boston, being ill. Also present were Col. William M. Mumm, Columbus, Ohio, Col. William B. Tuttle, of San Antonio, Tex., and Col. James P. Hollers, San Antonio.